

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1850.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s)

MINING EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE MINING EXCHANGE hereby NOTIFY the PUBLIC that ITS MEMBERS are PROHIBITED, by the Rules of the Institution, from ADVERTISING SHARES at FIXED PRICES. London, February 3, 1871. W. E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

The high price of tin is creating an immense demand for shares in good tin mines. At the ROCHFORDS TIN MINE large returns of tin can be made at a cost of about £30 per ton. Black tin is now over £80 per ton. There are five lodes opened upon in the sett; one that has been driven upon is worth 30 lbs. of tin to the ton of the lode. The supply of tinstuff is practically inexhaustible, and the agent states that profits will be returned to the shareholders directly the machinery, which is now in course of erection, is completed. Mr. CROFTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS these shares for a great advance in price. The mine is situated at the head of the celebrated Goss Moors, from which millions worth of tin have been raised.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s.	15 East Caradon, £5½.	25 Plynlimmon, 41s. 3d.
50 Aberdunant, 25s. 6d.	50 Eberhardt, £13½.	50 Pacific, 35s. 6d.
100 Ashcroft, £4½.	50 Eclips, 3s. 3d. pm.	50 Penarth, 11s. 9d.
100 Australian Uni., 10s.	50 East Lovell.	10 Roman Gravel, £9½.
100 Bedford Consols, 26s. 9d.	20 Frank Mills, 29s. 6d.	20 Sweetland Crk., £4 2s.
25 Bwadrain Con., 26s. 9d.	60 Frontino, 11s.	15 South Condurrow.
20 Bronfloy, £2½.	10 Great Laxey, £17½.	20 Terras.
20 Bwch Consols, 28s. 9d.	25 Gt. No. Laxey, 11s. 9d.	10 Tankerville, £12½.
50 Caegwynn, 16s. 3d.	50 Gen. Brazil, 19s.	20 Tamar Valley.
75 Chontales, 11s. 6d.	15 Mark Valley, £2½.	75 Taquaril, 21s. 6d. pm.
100 Chiverton Moor, £2½.	50 New Trevelyan, 8s.	50 Tan-yr-Alit, 27s. 6d.
15 Carr Camborne, 33s.	100 New Beldon, 13s. 6d.	3 Van, £5s.
2 Devon Consols.	50 North Jane, 6s.	5 W. Chiverton, £48½.
40 Drake Walls, 23s. 9d.	30 Pen' Allt, 32s. 6d.	50 West Maria, 32s. 6d.
15 Don Pedro, £2½.	20 Prince of Wales, 36s. 9d.	20 West Tanker., £3 3s.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Daily Price-List free on application.
Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
35, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, wants to BUY the FOLLOWING SHARES, for cash or account:—

100 Bedford United.	20 East Lovell.	200 West Maria.
50 Marke Valley.	100 Prince of Wales.	50 West Basset.
50 Great Vor.	15 Van.	50 East Caradon.
50 Chontales.	100 Van Consols.	50 Tankerville.

Money advanced to any extent upon good marketable mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England. Office hours Ten to Four.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
84, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, free of commission:—

20 East Lovell, £33½.	20 Wheel Crebor.	40 East Llangynog, £2½.
50 Taquaril, £1 3s. 9d.	150 W. Rhoswyddol, 13s. 9d.	60 West Maria, 27s. 6d.
100 Harewood Consols, 4s.	100 Aberdunant.	25 Prince of Wales, 36s. 9d.
100 Van Consols, £1 17s. 6d.	50 New Rosario, 25s.	50 New Beldon, 14s.
100 Perran Consols, 12s. 6d.	25 Tankerville, £12 8s. 9d.	25 Drake Walls.
40 North Croft, £23s. 9d.	20 Roman Gravel.	50 Holmbush and Kelly.
40 Llanarmon.	20 So. Condurrow, £5 3s.	Bray, 7s. 6d.
150 Bryn Royall Park, 10s.	50 Carn Camborne.	20 Cefn Consols.
100 Bryn Royall, 11s.	105 N. Grassington, 14s. 6d.	100 W. Tankerville, £2 18s.
35 Exmouth Silver-Lead, 27s. 6d.	50 Great Royallton, 24s.	50 Terras Tin.
	25 Wh. Grenville, £3 18s.	10 Eberhardt.

Terras, East Llangynog, Taquaril, Tankerville, South Condurrow, Prince of Wales, West Jewell, and Van Consols should be purchased for an immediate advance from present quotations.
A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. L. is late manager of Silver and Copper Mines, Chili, and more recently from Cornwall.

Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Mines examined, surveyed, and reported on at home or abroad negotiated in every kind of available security.

We advise the immediate purchase of the TERRAS TIN shares, and can offer 40 or any less portion, if applied for at once, at £3 each. This extraordinary mine has just sold an additional parcel of tin, 5 tons, at £75 15s. per ton; and from information received they will soon double, if not treble, their returns. Those who retain their shares will be the best remunerated. Terras must soon rise in the Dividend List.

Also the fully-paid ABERDUNANT shares. These will have a considerable rise. See the agent's report in this Journal.

We strongly advise the purchase of shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG at £2 10s. each. It is believed this mine will give a dividend from the sale of lead within a short period from the registration of the company.

J. L., having recently returned from Wales, is in a position to give clients the best information and advice touching those mines of interest.

Our Guide to Investors is now ready for issue. Copies forwarded on application, free to clients.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
25, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 Aberdunant, 30s.	25 Great Lovell, 36s.	50 Taquaril, 21s. 9d. pm.
50 Australian Uni., 10s. 3d.	25 Gt. So. Chiverton, 7s.	3 Tincroft, £49½.
25 Blue Hills, £2½.	30 Lovell Consols, 5s. 6d.	5 Tankerville, £12½.
100 Birdseye Creek.	20 New Lovell, 33s. 6d.	20 Terras.
10 Bronfloy, 49s.	10 North Croft, 45s. 6d.	2 Van, £54½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £19 8s.	5 North Rosekare, 2s.	20 Van Consols, 37s.
2 Carr Brea, £40½.	20 North Pool, 19s. 3d.	3 Wheel Jane, 51s.
20 Chiv. Valley, £2 18s. 9d.	25 North Jane, 6s.	20 Pedn-an-drea, £3½.
50 Drake Walls, 21s. 6d.	10 Penhalls, £5½.	5 West Chiverton, £47½.
5 Ding Dong, £15.	2 Providence, £3s.	20 West Maria, 31s. 6d.
20 Don Pedro, £1 14s. 3d.	20 Prince of Wales, 36s.	1 Wheel Scton, £25½.
10 East Pool, £11.	30 Pen' Allt, 31s. 3d.	3 West Scton, £110½.
20 E. Caradon, £5 8s. 9d.	25 Rosewall Hill, 28s. 9d.	3 Wheel Basset, £62½.
50 Eclips, 3s. 3d. pm.	10 So. Condurrow, £5½.	10 Wheel Urie, £25½.
10 Eberhardt, £13 7s. 6d.	2 South Frances, £30½.	20 Wh. Margaret, £10.
20 Frank Mills, 28s. 3d.	10 South Merilyn, £3s.	20 W. Tankerville, £2 19s.
5 Great Vor, £6½.	20 South Aurora, ¼ ds.	10 Wh. Kty. (St. Agnes), £9 8s. 6d.
50 Gt. Retallack, 24s.	20 Sweetland, £3 19s. 6d.	
10 Caerphilly Colly., £7.	20 So. Gt. Work, 2s.	

W. M. and Co. have business in East Lovell, Cefn Consols, Roman Gravel, Toulumne, Tin Valley, New Rosario, Chiverton Moor, New Hendra, Bwch Consols, Nanglies, Camborne Veau, Chontales, Pacific, East Terras, Carn Camborne, Great Rock, Cwm Rickett, Trevarrack, New Quebrada, Atlanta, East Llangynog, and Gelfron shares, and will furnish prices upon application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

20 Maes-y-Safn, 2 Devon Consols, 3 East Darren, 5 Tincroft, 10 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 55 Trevarrack, 70 Prince of Wales, 20 Penhalls, 5 Van, 120 East Chiverton, 2 West Chiverton, 35 East Grenville, 60 Okef Tor, 20 West Pant-y-go, 100 Roman Gravel, 20 Rose and Chiverton, 50 Plynlimmon, 150 General Brazilian, 100 Taquaril, 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 120 Eclips, 200 New Quebrada, 170 Anglo-Italian.

Mr. Budge advises the purchase of Bwadrain Consols shares. If investors compare this mine with others selling at higher prices, they cannot fail to recognise in it a bona fide undertaking.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

THE ROMAN GRAVELS LEAD MINING COMPANY
(NEAR THE SNAILBEACH AND TANKERVILLE LEAD MINES, SHROPSHIRE).

Particulars of this Important and Profitable Lead Mine are to be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Feb. 3, No. 620. Further particulars will be given in future Circulars.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Feb. 3, No. 620, price 6d. each, forwarded on application, contains information on the leading mines of Cornwall and Shropshire.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. COUEL, L.
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

THE CWM YRON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
In 12,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Mr. COUEL has business in the shares of this company. Full particulars personally or by post. The mine is in complete working order, and raising ore.

MR. W. TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in all descriptions of SHARES on the most favourable terms, particularly the shares of Gold Mines with which he is fully acquainted.

TAQUARIL continues to open out in the most satisfactory manner: the stamps are in full work, and regular returns of gold being obtained, which will rapidly increase. The mail arriving this week brings accounts from the manager to the end of December, who reports having a large quantity of stuff on hand to keep the stamps constantly at work, besides a large quantity of stuff obtained from the rich shoots on both lodes, and as the mine is now dry, no further hindrances are likely to interfere with the progress of the different operations.

ECLIPSE.—The letters from Captain Barratt to the end of December report a most important discovery of a new lode of silver of extraordinary richness, which, in fact, doubles the value of the property, and is in addition to the valuable gold lodes: it is from 6 ft. to 20 ft. wide. A piece of the rock, weighing 150 lbs., is reported to contain £200 to £250 per ton for silver alone. This mine is likely to take rank amongst the most valuable in the country, both for its great extent and richness in gold and silver.

W. T. is prepared to give reliable information to his clients upon both these properties, to which his attention is almost exclusively directed.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

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Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices all round:—
20 Aberdunant, £1 10s.
10 Bedford Cons., £2 2s.
50 Birdseye Creek, par.
25 Blue Hills, £2 12s. 6d.
10 Bronfloy, ex div., £2 5s.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £19.
3 Ding Dong, £16.
20 Don Pedro, £1 15s. pm.
50 Drake Walls, £1 2s. 6d.
10 East Grenville, £3 1s.
5 East Lovell, £32.
20 East Scton, £1 5s.
25 Frank Mills, £1 8s.
20 Gt. Wh. Lovell, £1 14s.
10 Great Vor, £6 11s. 6d.
10 North Croft, £2 4s.
3 North Rosekare, £8.
50 Pen' Allt, £1 12s. 6d.
25 Prince of Wales, £1 15s.
2 Providence, £26.
5 Roman Gravel, £10.
40 Rosewall Hill, £1 8s. 6d.
40 So. Frances, £31 5s.
20 Sweetland Creek, £4.
10 Tankerville, £12 10s.
30 Taquaril, £1 3s. 6d.
15 Terras.
4 Tincroft, £49 5s.
20 Trevarrack.
25 Van Consols, £1 15s. 6d.
3 Wt. Chiverton, £47½.
10 West Maria, £1 12s.
25 West Pant-y-go, 14s.
10 W. Tankerville, £3.
1 W. Wh. Scton, £108.
10 Wheal Agar, £1 6s. 3d.
10 Wh. Grenville, £1 0 6d.
3 Wh. Mary Ann, £14½.
10 Wheal Ury, £3 16s.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
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We are prepared to negotiate the purchase or sale of STOCKS AND SHARES at the closest market prices, for CASH only.

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Established Twenty Years.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.
Taquaril Gold.
Prince of Wales.
United Mexican.
West Chiverton.
February 3, 1871.

Great Vor.
Kitty (Lelant).
Tankerville.
West Maria.
Pacific Gold.
New Lovell.
South Condurrow.
Roman Gravel.

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TERRAS TIN MINE.—These shares should be bought. If applied for at once, we can sell any portion of 25 shares at £3 each. It is believed they will go to £20 per share. We have received reliable information from a private party resident in the district that the time is not far distant when this mine will return from 20 to 30 tons of tin, worth £75 15s. per ton, per month. The company is limited. We advise only limited liability companies, cautioning investors to avoid the Cost-Book System as they would a serpent.

ABERDUNANT is looking splendid throughout, and is bidding fair to be another Van. The Van lode will yield 4 tons of lead per fathom. Investors may take their agents, or go and see for themselves. These shares will have a considerable advance in price, and should be bought for investment.

We especially advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares, at £2 10s. each. From the important discoveries already made, and the quantities of ore being brought to surface, containing rocks of solid lead from 1 cwt. to 7 cwt. each, and parcels of ore going into the market within a few weeks of the formation of the company, and knowing the adjoining mine on the same lode has paid over £1,000,000 in profits, we feel assured this mine will be in the Dividend List almost immediately. We strongly advise it to our clients, and would suggest that, from the great success of this undertaking, other properties are being secured in the district bordering upon the same name, but should be dealt in with great caution.

Mr. ENDEAN, having recently returned from the Welsh mining districts, is in a position to advise whether to buy or sell in either mine now before the public. All negotiable stocks dealt in for cash or account. Our bureau of mines and guide to bona fide investments, with price current, will be ready for issue next week. Forwarded free on application to clients.

ENDEAN AND CO., 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

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MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
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Publishers of the "Investment Record and Mining Review."
MINES.—East Chiverton, £3½, £1; West Tankerville, £3½, £3½; Taquaril, £1½, £1½ pm.; Eclips, £3½, £3½ pm.; Great Vor, £6½, £7½; East Lovell, £32, £32½; Tincroft, £18, £18; Eberhardt, £13, £14; South Condurrow, £5½, £5½; Cook's Kitchen, £18, £19; East Pool, £10, £11½; Kitty (St. Agnes), £2, £2½.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
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LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS, have REMOVED their OFFICES to—
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

We recommend investment in the ABERDUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), in the Van district, on the Van lode. This mine is now making good returns of ore, and a third parcel of lead is being prepared for market; also in the EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), the shares in which, as we anticipated, have advanced in price, and should be purchased immediately, as the price is still rising. Investors are advised to purchase quickly into Mexican mines, the richest field now offered for English enterprise. We are always in possession of the earliest and most reliable information. The GUATEMALA, advised exclusively by us, has risen in value in six months from £240,000 to £260,000. We are in a position to do even better with another mine. Confidential information to clients only.

One Guinea per annum, or we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

Our Circular for February will be ready for issue on the 7th inst., containing, as usual, mineral statistics of the highest value, as well as a list of approved mining and other investments. Intending investors should apply for a copy immediately. Price 6d., free to clients.

FOR SALE:—Aberdunant; 40 Terras, fully paid; 20 East Llangynog, £2 5s.; 20 East Terras, fully paid, £1; New Rosario, fully paid, £1 5s.; 10 Uwm Rickett; 10 El Chico.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Wheal Mary Ann, Rose and Chiverton United, and Trevarrack shares. State number and lowest price.
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36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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MONTHLY LIST OF BRITISH AND COLONIAL INVESTMENTS, showing the rate of interest returned in marketable stocks and shares, for the guidance of investors. 1s., post free.

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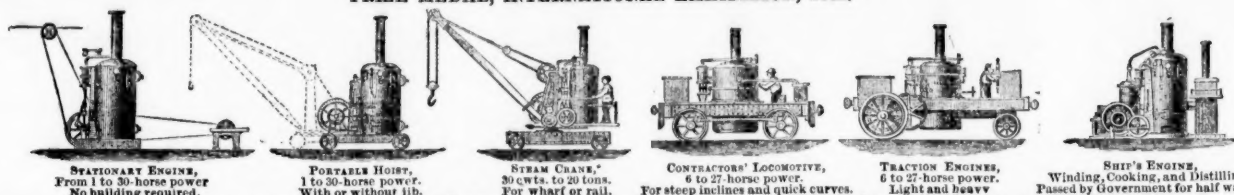
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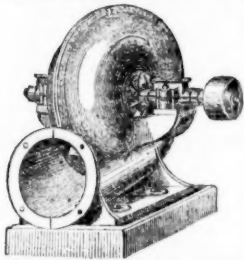
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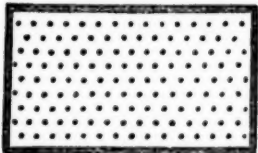
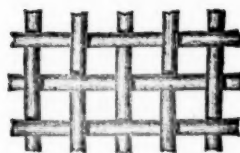
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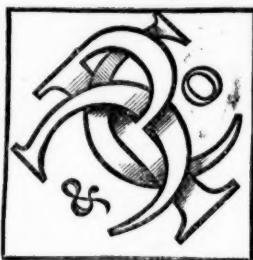
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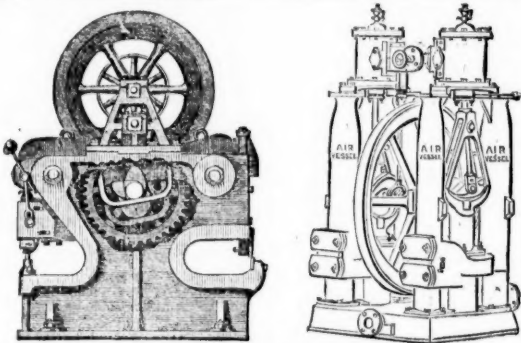
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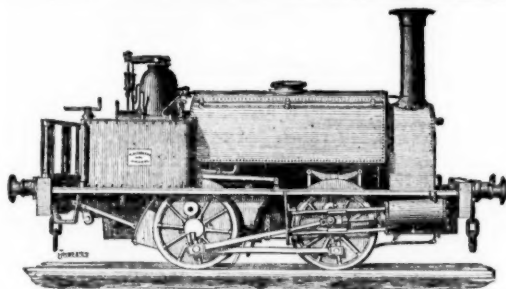
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and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give infor-
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W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so
many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Valparaiso)
he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers
(having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way ca-
pable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's
instruments.

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Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that
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LEVELS, TRAVERSING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRU-
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Original Correspondence.

WHEEL HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.

SIR,—I have seen in the Journal an interesting notice of the mines called Wheel Harmony and Montague. I was glad to see the attention of the public drawn in that direction, for the district is unusually rich in metalliferous treasures, and will well repay any efforts of the enterprising.

It is remarkable that the *Mining Journal* noticed that neighbourhood and these very mines so long past as 36 years ago (1836), in the issue of Jan. 9. This is a circumstance few of your readers are aware of, but having the good fortune to light upon it a few days since I will, with your permission, quote it.

The following portion of that article is especially pertinent:—
“The united shafts have run nearly a mile on the course of the lodes. There are seven lodes known—five of copper and two of tin; and here is the value of the undertaking, independent of the value of the present mines, as in a very short time ore will be raising from two other lodes not yet touched, and likely to make as good as the others. There are parties who will take a two years’ pitch, and be at the expense of sinking a shaft, &c., and allow a tribute of 10s. in 11; but this would be folly, as you can soon cross-cut into it, and drain by your present machinery, and set it at about 4s. in 11. There is another lode, which some parties want to take for five years, allowing 6s. and 8s. in 11, but this would not be prudent, as it is a rich lode, will be commanded by the present machinery, and is likely to be very profitable.

“There is another copper lode which will soon be cut, and ore raised. There is a very large tin lode, from which about 800000 lb. of ore has been returned. Upon this the late proprietor lost money, but it then was the only lode working. Now there is little doubt that profit can be made, as the copper lodes will pay all the expenses of the mine; therefore there will now only be its proportion, instead of bearing all the expenses of the mine.

“There is, no doubt, that a comparatively small outlay will put the mine in a progressively paying state—say 10,0000, returns at the end of the first year, and 20,0000, at the end of the second. It is even probable that 30,0000, may be returned the first year, as by judiciously opening the ground as you sink, and making your approach to the north and south lodes, you will not only after a short time quadruple your produce, but clear out, per cent., upon the tribute.

“In short, the facilities for raising ore, the number, size, richness, and continuity of the veins, and the other great advantages of these mines, guarantee the certainty of unusually large profits, and warrant the declaration that there is every prospect of their ranking amongst the richest in the kingdom; and there is an absolute certainty of considerable quantities of ore being raised immediately after the drainage of the mine; that an early dividend may be declared, and that the proceeds of the mine will augment rapidly and largely in proportion to the increased number of veins and levels brought into operation.”

That, Mr. Editor, was a remarkable notice to appear in the Journal so many years ago. Since then, however, little was attempted, and therefore little effected. This arose from legal difficulties with the lords, and from the low price of tin, and especially copper, through a considerable portion of that period. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the property will be worked with vigour, intelligence, and adequate capital, not only to the advantage of those immediately interested, but also to the working men of the district.

I request the courtesy of your insertion of these remarks in your valuable Journal.—*Gresham House, London.* THOMAS SPARGO, Manager.

NORTH TRESKERBY MINE.

SIR,—Mr. B. Matthews, the late purser of this mine, having published a letter addressed to the adventurers, alleging, amongst other things, that I have kept back, in what he styles “reserves,” copper ore that ought to have been sold, and the proceeds divided, I invite a full attendance of the shareholders to the meeting of the company appointed to be held on Tuesday next at the mine. I pledge myself on that occasion to convince everyone who is open to conviction that my management of the mine has been fair from first to last.
Trefalva, Cornwall, Feb. 1. RICHARD PRYOR.

NORTH TRESKERBY MINE.

SIR,—In the Supplement to last week’s Journal a letter appears, under the heading “North Treskerby,” and signed “A Shareholder.” The writer, however, seems not to have much to say of this mine, but soon transports himself away to Wheal Seton and West Wheal Seton. Regarding the former mine, he makes use of my name. If he had stated under what circumstances the sinking of the shaft in Wheal Seton was recommended, Captain Thomas or any other miner would have been satisfied with the sinking of a new shaft, or cutting down of one of the old ones to take two skips, the only course to pursue.

As regards West Wheal Seton, the writer of the letter referred to may know that the sinking of the new shaft, and the erection of the new engine, were both matters fully discussed at the meetings of the adventurers, and neither the sinking of the one, or the erection of the other, was done but by an especial resolution of the adventurers, at their respective meetings. Suffice it to say that the engine was not at work on a long time, and it was really required, and is now fully employed for the benefit of the mine.

It is lamentable that men can see the mote in their brother’s eye, but who do not consider the beam in their own. If people would look after their own affairs they would find much less time to look after the affairs of others. The mention of Capt. Thomas’s name was, perhaps, intended as a sort of sugar-plum, but Capt. Thomas stands too high to be flattered by such compliments.
St. Day, Cornwall, Feb. 2. B. MATTHEWS.

NORTH TRESKERBY MINE.

SIR,—An “Irish Shareholder” is right in saying the services of Capt. Pryor ought to be dispensed with, and this is just the feeling of all Cornish shareholders, who will express themselves at the meeting on the 9th inst. Captain Brewster has just told me that Capt. Pryor, and state the reasons mentioned by Mr. Matthews in his pamphlet; and I fear too many serious facts are recorded therein for Mr. Pryor. However, it is to be hoped the matter will be thoroughly sifted at the meeting, and the interests of the various shareholders duly regarded without party feeling.

I am told Mr. Phillips, the would-be purser, refuses to give a list of shareholders, but he must recollect that Mr. Matthews is a shareholder, and the real purser, and can compel the delivery of a copy of such list within a reasonable time. Mr. Matthews might never have given the books; but I apprehend it was done to save annoyance, and to give the utmost facility for examining his accounts.

In answer to “A Shareholder,” whose letter is most uncharitable, I would say that the present applicants at Wheal Seton are sufficient to bring away the quantity of tin now raising. But at various meetings it was represented that double the stuff could be raised, and, if so, the recommendation Mr. Matthews made has, without doubt, resulted in the saving of a large sum of money; and if your correspondent will refer to Capt. Thomas’s report he will find the applicants are only sufficient to meet the present quantity of stuff now drawing.

With reference to West Wheal Seton, I would beg to say that the new steam-whim is erected, and had not been completed one hour before it was wanted, for it began to work immediately, has since been doing good work, and will effect a saving of full 100000 l. a year. The benefit derived, and derivable, from this erection is incalculable. As a supporter of Mr. Matthews, and, in fact, of everyone who looks after his own interests, I am bound to state that I can not think anyone who knew him personally would consider for a moment that he would look at this matter in a pecuniary point. I should like to see Mr. Matthews, or anyone who would act as consistently as he does, at the head of every mine. We should never have cause to regret any amount of expenditure.
Truro, Jan. 31. ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH TRESKERBY MINE.

SIR,—Two or three months ago the adventurers thought proper to remove their late purser—Mr. Benjamin Matthews—from his situation. Ever since then he has manifested the most deadly hatred against Capt. R. Pryor, the manager, because he was instrumental in that removal. Previously to the 4th of October last, when a meeting was held on the mine, no person could have held anyone in higher estimation as a miner and a man than Mr. Matthews apparently and professedly held Capt. Pryor.

The animosity now actuating Mr. Matthews’s heart has found a vent in a letter, recently published in a pamphlet form, addressed to the adventurers. It is what I call a spiteful ebullition—being a dastardly attempt to injure the reputation of Capt. Pryor. I am pleased to hear that Capt. Pryor has not only answered the letter, but has challenged an investigation into all his acts, and a discussion on all points referred to by Mr. Matthews, at the meeting to be held on Tuesday next, on the mine, at which he hopes every shareholder will be present. I have had the pleasure of knowing Capt. Pryor for many years, and I know him to be not only a first-class miner and manager of mines, but one in whom the most unlimited confidence can be placed in all respects. A more honourable man I never met with. I will attend the meeting, if possible.
Truro, Feb. 2. A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST CARN BREA.

SIR,—I much regret that I should again have to ask for a few lines in your columns to reply to Mr. Waddington’s letter of last Saturday. The difference of opinion between Mr. Waddington and myself as to whether East Carn Brea should be abandoned or not is the cause of what he terms contradiction, but my argument has been and still is that if Mr. Waddington is averse to the further prosecution of the mine he has the privilege of relinquishing his interest on payment of his proportion of liabilities, &c.; and as he is perfectly aware of the majority of the shareholders are willing to contribute towards the development of the property for a few months longer, this, in my opinion, is the proper course for him to pursue, and one that any man of honour would have adopted, in preference to the constant antagonism he has shown to others than himself since he came connected with the mine. I will not occupy your space by answering seriatim Mr. Waddington’s remarks, although I could reply to all his statements, and add personalities that might be rather injurious to his case, knowing something of him and his antecedents.

I think Mr. Waddington might have refrained from mentioning the names of gentlemen connected with the mine, at least before he became a shareholder; but with regard to his eulogium upon his predecessor, I will merely say that it is well deserved, and that I, for one, happen to know that Mr. Waddington has good reasons for appreciating his generosity.

As I do not intend continuing this unpleasant correspondence, I will conclude by saying that, without any animus or ill-feeling against Mr. Waddington, I wish that he had shown, in the first instance, a better spirit towards his fellow-shareholders—all this contention would have been avoided; and I venture to

say that, even now, if Mr. Waddington will meet his hitherto opponents in a more temperate and generous manner, concessions may be made that may be as satisfactory to Mr. Waddington as advantageous to all concerned.
22, Great St. Helens. T. B. LAWS.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.

SIR,—I do not often notice such productions as that signed by Mr. H. Waddington, and I shall now refer to the shareholders, at their next meeting, the letters contained in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, and they will probably instruct their solicitors to adopt such legal proceedings as counsel may advise. From Captain Quentrell’s report of to-day, it will be seen that the plan as published by Mr. Waddington is not correct. In my official capacity as purser, I think I might state thus much:—1. That Mr. Waddington has not a share in the mine. 2. That on Jan. 17 our tin sale amounted to 9531 6s., and yesterday it realised 11581 4s. 10d., in each case the produce of a fortnight. 3. That we expect to declare the usual dividend, of 21, within a month.

If the granite to which Mr. Waddington refers has been so productive in the past, I can only hope that it will extend in the future. The end of East Lovell may be difficult to predict, but not that of parties who will constitute themselves “bears.” I will simply add that Capt. Quentrell has not only shown his judgment in the management of East Lovell the Prunet Conso, but has shown, in relation to his own business, instead of wasting his time and involving himself in the concerns of other mines I might mention of legal and other notoriety. I annex Capt. Quentrell’s report.—*Helston, Feb. 1.* HENRY ROGERS, Purser.

Helston, Feb. 1.—The mine is quite as good as last reported. The valuations of the three principal points last week were as follows:—The winze below the 70, 80, 90, per fathom; the 80 east, 3000, per fathom; the bottom, or 616 below the 80, 2000, per fathom. We sold yesterday 13 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. of tin, realising 11581 4s. 10d., and which proves the value of the mine. The points to be under the mark, and that we are raising upwards of a ton of tin for each working day. I expect to sell a similar quantity within another fortnight. In answer to the letters which I have received respecting Mr. Waddington’s plan, inserted in the *Mining Journal*, I beg to say such plan is not correct, for we have driven or sunk beyond the line of granite as marked by him 3 fms. and upwards in the east end, and 7 fms. below the 80, and it has been fortunately proved that our richest courses of ore have been in close proximity to the granite. As the 80 east is in advance eastward of the 87 about 6 fms., it is every prospect of large quantities of tin being raised from this part of the mine. “A Looker-On” says the winze “is very rich for 4 or 5 ft. in length.” I beg to say that for 8 ft. in length it is worth 1000, for each foot and upwards, as proved by the tin which we have raised from the ground which has been taken away. I am also glad to say that it has every appearance of extending in length.—*R. QUENTRELL.*

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.

SIR,—So many conflicting reports have been recently circulated about this mine, that (although I have every confidence in those issued weekly by the manager, Capt. Quentrell) I have had the mine carefully inspected by Capt. Joseph Prisk, who is well known to many of my clients, and I shall feel obliged if you will publish his report, which I now enclose.
31, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 2. R. H. M. JACKMAN.

SIR,—I have inspected the above mine to-day, and the following is my report:—The sump-shaft is sunk about 7 fms. below the 80, where the lode in the bottom is 12 ft. wide, worth 2500, per fathom, or over. The greater part of this sinking has been through a very rich course of tin, and has left valuable reserves in the eastern end of the shaft. The lode is being carried down with the dip of the granite, and is poor. The 80 is driven east of shaft about 2 fms.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 4000, per fathom; this end is opening up a valuable section of ground. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 is 7 ft. wide, worth 10000, per fathom, or more; this is the richest lode ever seen in the mine. The lode in the Puffer shaft, sinking below the 20, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin. Taking the mine on the whole, I consider it never looked so well as at the present time.—*JOSEPH PRISK.*

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.

SIR,—The Supplement to last week’s Journal furnished an attack from Mr. H. Waddington on East Wheel Lovell. Is it philanthropy with this gentleman, or an endeavour to depress the value of the mine, that he may buy shares and recoup his sales without loss? I do not find his name among the shareholders. Is he, Mr. Editor, disposed to back his plan and statements by an offer of shares at a moderate price to be delivered six months hence? I am an old shareholder, and have resided since December, 1867, 117 15s. per share in dividends, have had repeated applications to sell, been often told of the early failure of the mine, by philanthropists, who were anxious to make me believe it was my interests they studied, and it was to prevent my losing that they wished to relieve me of my shares; but I have visited the mine, Sir, and been highly pleased with the lucid, business-like, and satisfactory explanations of the purser, and fully satisfied with the management and conduct of the mine. I consider 16,0000, in dividends in the past year, with every prospect of a continuance, not to be sneezed at, and I am not surprised at Mr. H. Waddington (a disinterested individual) being one to cry sour grapes. It will be information to this gentleman to be told that in January (the present month) the sales from East Lovell have exceeded 32 tons of tin, realising over 27000; and a portion of this quantity, the produce of 12 days, 13 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. of superior refined tin, was this day delivered at the Trefreth smelting-house; and this 12 days’ produce will alone pay the present quarter’s cost. I should perhaps, also observe that the superior produce and richness of the ores now returning is the usual indication in most mines of the continued productiveness of the lodes, for when a lode is failing the quality and produce of the ore also fails.
Marazion, Jan. 31. R. R. MICHELL.

WEST WHEEL COIT TIN MINE.

SIR,—Several gentlemen have applied to me for information as to this valuable sett, for which an influential company is being formed, containing on the list of shareholders some of the most prominent men of the county, and as it would individually occupy too much time to answer all, I hope you will insert this letter in the *Mining Journal* for general information.

The mine is the famous old mine of the well-known Polberro and Wheal Trevaunance Tin Mines, and within 50 fms. of the present workings in Wheal Coit, which have made, and are still making, considerable returns and profits. The south-east boundary is within 50 fms. of the open tin works, now being most remuneratively and extensively worked by Wheal Coit, and continue rich in the direction as they speedily approach our boundary. This part of the mine being in an elevated position, it is confidently believed that with a rotary engine to pump the water and stamp the stuff a rich tin mine will be opened up, to prove permanent and most profitable. As the water will, as you will observe, be most valuable for dressing and other purposes. A shaft has been sunk here to the depth of 12 fms., and the Wheal Coit course of tin been met. This part of the mine would be 200 fms. east of the old Wheal Coates workings, the entire length being in whole ground. The old Wheal Coates portion of the sett extends a considerable distance west, is bounded by the sea, and has been profitably worked from time immemorial, and now the present prospects are most favourable.

There are two stamping-mills belonging to the mine, one with a 50-ft. water-wheel, 2½ ft. abreast, with iron axle, &c., driving twelve heads, and another of less power and modern construction, driving eight heads, which are let to tributaries for the purpose of stamping halva at surface at clear dues of 1-4th to the proprietors, the tributaries paying all expenses. The halva (of which there is an almost inexhaustible quantity) have indiscriminately been taken to the stamps, and the produce has been such as to leave a good profit to the tributaries. The mine is situated in a very fertile position, and the returns are estimated for the year ending Midsummer next to be at least 100000, which could be increased to almost any extent after the erection of the engine to supply water power to the mine, thereby saving the present expense of carriage to the stamping-mills, the situation being such as to convey the water over and work a continuation of wheels for a considerable distance. The mine is at present the property of two persons who cannot personally command the means of carrying out what I have stipulated, although they have for years worked it at a profit to themselves of from 5s. to 6s. 8d. in 11. If it were in the present price of tin it would be readily taken by tributaries to pay at the least 7s. in 11.

There does not seem to be a difference of opinion as to the desirability of this property, and having known it for a considerable period, I feel confident that with a moderate outlay a permanent and most profitable mine will be the result.
Beacon Cottage, St. Agnes, Cornwall, Jan. 25. NICHOLAS BRYANT.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE QUEEN, THE KING, AND THE VIRTUOUS LADY.

THE QUEEN.—The report of the agent shows that now the water is in for men have already been put on at five different places breaking copper ore. The shaft is down to the 49, and the 50 will be the grand prize that is to double the value of the mine, and in the course of a few weeks important points are to come off in the silver department that will astound all England, and a block of 400 ozs. of silver is promised by our amalgamist at our next meeting, the production of our model amalgamation works from the poorest silver stuff in the mine. The amalgamist informs me that with the present small works, which are nothing but a working model, and with the poor ores, he will return at least 500, per ton of ore. All I answer is, go on and prosper. I will arrange that the matter shall have a fair test, and if a success, of which there can be no doubt, as no one can dispute the existence of the silver as it is brought out, all I can say is that we can put up extensive works, and from the Queen and King considerably supply the Bank of England with silver. Sanguine, am I?—pshaw! the word is too mild. Up to the present time I have hardly commenced to open my mind; my plans are to the best of my ability well prepared and matured. The groundwork was laid down by the grand mine, and if ten years hence I am a millionaire, and the noble pursuits of mining and have made the fortunes of hundreds connected with me, I shall be grievously disappointed.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—Go back to my strongest of letters; some of you who call yourselves practical mining men invest in a neatly bound volume of the *Mining Journal*, pay the mine a visit with the book under your arm, and even already you will find that my words are coming to pass. This is a free country, and one, at least, has the indulgence of giving an open opinion. I say again, that I not only believe, but feel confident that this mine will exceed in value the Devon Great Consols. Some will prove who is right and who is wrong, as I am determined to have the sett explored in both length and depth, and nothing short of this will reveal the secret. Now come forward practical men, and give your opinion for mineral in immense quantities not existing in the property, and win the laurels you will deserve should such prove to be the case.
THOS. J. BARNARD.

MINING IN NEVADA—MINING IN GENERAL.

SIR,—It was with great interest that I read Mr. Sewell’s able letter to this subject in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 21, and being a practical miner for upwards of 20 years, I cannot otherwise than feel gratified at the manner in which he has expressed his views, and would take this opportunity of endorsing his sentiments. What we want in England is a school for practical men, such as all practical men in Russia are forced to go to before they are admitted as captains, or can get their certificates as such. To this there may seem an in-

superable objection. In the event of such school being established, most of those men are deficient of means to attend them, and how shall the difficulty be overcome? I would suggest that the school be aided by a Government grant, so as to enable the student to enter it on terms suitable to his condition. It may be again asked on what terms should students be admitted. They should have spent some years as practical workmen in the various departments of mining, and should possess some knowledge of geology, chemistry, mineralogy, mechanics, dialling, mapping, &c., which are indispensable.

I am convinced that this would be the means of making a grand revolution in mining. Our young miners would begin to read, think, and study. Instead of wasting their time at the “idle corner,” fancying that no particular qualification is necessary for their taking a situation, they would either be found in the house, or at some institution where they could be acquiring a fitness to enter on the list of candidates for admission in the college, and so not only would the agents be more intelligent, but the labourers would get in possession of more knowledge, as no doubt a great number would prepare for the preliminary examination, but only the most successful candidates could be received. I do not say that a person should not receive his certificate as mining engineer that did not take his education at the School of Mines. Some of our greatest and best men were self-taught, and if a man proves his eligibility by a strict examination (both verbal and written) he should be treated equal to the man who has spent years in college.

I am aware of but one institution in England that has yet been of any service to the practical man—that is, the Miners’ Association of Cornwall and Devon. As I would not intrude on your valuable space, I will leave this until next week.
Synagogue Dylluan Copper Mines, Pen-y-Groes, Jan. 25. J. ROBERTS.

GUNNISLAKE (CLITTERS).

SIR,—In last week’s Journal I notice a paragraph in references to this mine, in which it is stated:—“We hope to be out of debt, and shortly in a position to declare a dividend.” A dividend of 1s. per share was made in June last, and a similar dividend was also made in October, leaving a balance in hand of over 8000. There will be another meeting sometime next month, when we anticipate a similar, if not an increased, dividend.
Gunnislake, Jan. 30. A SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day’s Supplement.]

THE ROMAN GRAVELS MINE.

The two special reports referred to in last week’s Journal have since been issued to the shareholders. That of Capt. Williams (manager of Van) states that his third visit confirms his previous high opinion of the mine. No practical miner of ordinary intelligence can approach the Shropshire mine (says Capt. Williams) without being favourably impressed with the general outline of the country, or believing that he is entering a great mining district. The Romans were evidently thus impressed, for they have been digging for mineral treasures along the entire surface of the Roman Gravels sett, evidences of which exist to the present day in the open cuttings upon the “Roman” and other lodes of the mine, as well as by the workings excavated by those early miners throughout the uppermost section of the main lode—that is, from the outcrop of the Roman vein down to the line of the brook, which is about 30 fms. in length. The Romans have made no less than 100 shafts, and in some of them they have made a most surprising people were there is no record to show. Tradition says they were considerable, and looking at the great returns made by the company who followed the track of the ancients, by resuming operations in the early part of the present century, as well as to the results met with by the late company in exploring up to the date of the present company entering into the property, the extent of these explorations were shown in the plan and section (sent with his report of Oct. 17), he is still of opinion that the Roman Gravels is a mine that will, at no distant period, be second to none in Shropshire. The mine-shaft, which is perpendicular, is sunk 10½ fms. below the 80, or 120½ fms. from surface. The country rock at the present bottom is highly mineralised, full of branches and strings of carbonate of lime containing mounds and blende, and which at present are letting out considerable streams of water, apparently from the direction of the Saw-Pit vein, which will come into the shaft in depth. Large quantities of ore have been raised from this lode towards the north end of the mine, and above the upper pit; and, inasmuch as no trials have been made to trace the dip of this run of ore ground below the ancient workings, it is reasonable to infer that when the Saw-Pit lode has been met with in sinking, or by cross-cut out of the shaft, no small addition to profits will result therefrom.

The 80 fathom level, driving north, will soon intersect the Roman vein; the end shows strong indications of its proximity to it. It is intended to explore north to the ore ground, which is a continuation of that worked from surface to the 80 fms. level, and the main run of lead down towards the mine, is driven on a branch south-east from Roman vein. Capt. Williams proceeds to minutely describe the other different points of operation, and states that the run of ore from which the late company made three-fourths of their returns is about 4 fathoms long, and with the exception of arches left in the bottom of the 35, has been worked from the 50 fms. level nearly to surface. The said returns were about 80 tons per month, although they broke as much as 100 and 130 tons per month, the large quantity of ore which is still reserved on the shafts of the mine, there never being more than about six stops at work at a time. This course of work, at the same rate as the shale—4½ ft. per fathom—and north in the direction of the engine-shaft, at about 18 inches in a fathom; thus it lengthens considerably as it goes down.

Looking at the great improvement in the 65 (as far as opened upon) as compared with the 50, and the runs of ore ground merely skimmed over in the latter level, the rich lode in Corfield’s winze, and the fact that the long run of ore in connection with Stokes’ winze, and the run of ore towards the mine, there never being more than about six stops at work at a time. This course of work, at the same rate as the shale—4½ ft. per fathom—and north in the direction of the engine-shaft, at about 18 inches in a fathom; thus it lengthens considerably as it goes down.

Capt. Arthur Waters states that the lead mines of Shropshire have gained for themselves such a world-wide fame, derived from traditional accounts of their early history, that the wonderful discoveries made in them in later times, as well as the fact that at the present day might be expected to make some of the richest in the world, revealing extensive veins of shining ore, so deep down that generations of miners have come and gone ere that depth was reached, that it would be a waste of words to speak of the geology and mineralogy of the district to show that the conditions necessary to success are present. The Roman Gravels—the oldest mine in the list, and equally famous with its neighbours—comes up to the above ideal in every respect. The open cuttings, made by the enterprising Romans, and the extensive workings of the late company, which are seen down on the Roman and Saw-Pit veins, give evidence of the prolific character of the mine in those days.

From personal observation on the spot, and communications made to him by the late Mr. Lawrence, he finds that numerous, and for the times extensive, smelting works were in use, scattered along the valley, but all at work smelting the ore from the Gravels Mine. Very recently remains of a smelting hearth, with bits of Roman pottery, and a broken piece of the report lead, were found on the foot of Clun Forest, which is visible from the mines some seven or eight miles distant. (In our day we go to the coal fields to get fuel for our furnaces.) The late company started to clear up and drain the works about 14 years ago. To bring the mines into fair working order, involving the erection of powerful machinery for pumping, winding, and crushing, sinking the engine-shaft, driving levels, and sinking winzes to lay open new ground for stoping, cost the late proprietors the whole of their registered capital, said to be 10,000. By the aid, however, the runs of ore, suitably developed to make good use of them, began rapidly to increase in magnitude, and thus in a comparatively short time the shareholders were enabled to recoup themselves for their outlay, and subsequently went on making considerable yearly profits up to the sale of the mines to the present company. Three-fourths of the returns referred to were raised from the 50 and upper levels on the south run of ore ground.

After carefully reporting upon every point of the mine, Capt. Williams says that he has no doubt that the mine is one of the richest in Shropshire mining, and that the chimney-like deposits of lead as described are sure indications of the cropping up to that level, whichever it may be, of the great courses of ore which, to distinguish them from those that make to the surface, are called the deep bunches of a mine, and are always considered by the miners to establish a lasting and profitable career for the fortunate shareholders. This theory is being confirmed in the most satisfactory manner, by the discovery of the great bunches of ore, and of those chimney-like pockets of lead at Corfield’s winze—say, 30 fms. south of the junction of first north lode—one of the greatest and richest courses of ore seen in Shropshire is discovered. Not only is this great bunch sufficient in itself to establish the lasting character of the property, but it has everything about it to show that it is not isolated from the other deposits; it is, in fact, the centre of them all, and therefore the backbone of what will ultimately be the great, deep, permanent Roman Gravels Mine. The said winze is now 10 fms. 3 ft. in length, and the 50, the lode in which may be described as a great bunch, the top lode was 2½ to 3 ft. wide, worth for 2 fms. deep 5 tons of lead per fathom; at 6 fms. deep it increased from 7 to 8 ft. wide, the yield being 15 tons per fathom, giving an average yield to that depth of about 10 tons per fm.; from that to the present bottom the lode is about 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and now worth quite 7 tons of lead per fathom, and increasing in width and value daily.

Another big deposit dipping into the winze from the south is now making its appearance, the lode in that end having 4 ft. sunk increased from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and from 5 to 7½ tons per fathom. This improvement shows, too, that the smaller deposits in the back of the 50 have united downwards, or the winze being sunk vertical with the horizon, would have been through the ore ground by this time. Referring to the Roman Gravels vein, Capt. Williams says, with the exception of two or three arches near the bottom of the 40, the whole of the ground for 50 fathoms in length, and from the 50 to surface, has been taken away, some of it in early times, and the remainder by the company above said. Those people realised from the ground 80, 100, and for the greater part of last summer 130 tons a month, by the employment of six companies of men (together 36 men), stoping at 5½ ft. per fathom, the yield being 3, 5, and in places 7 to 8 tons of lead ore per fathom. The winze put down in the centre of the run, and sunk about 2½ fathoms below the 50, has proved the continuance of the rich deposits of ore to that depth. The Saw-Pit vein is in junction with the Roman vein at about the centre of the run of ore. The Roman is developed to the south shale, and from which it made the great bunch referred to above. The Saw-Pit is not seen beyond the junction, and why may it not also be found rich against the shale?

Capt. Waters concludes as follows:—The present returns of 100 tons per month

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.—The *Bristol Daily Times and Mirror* Aug. 11th, has the following: Messrs. J. C. Swan & Co., 16, Queen's Road, Bristol, have invented a pocket microscope, which, in all such an instrument should be. It has great power, remarkable in fact, and does not require focussing. The cheapness of the article will make it exceedingly popular when its merits are more widely known. It is called the "Bristol Microscope," a great credit to the inventor, as much for its extreme cheapness as its power. "The Bristol Microscope," says the *Times*, "has a magnifying power of 30,000 times, &c." The *Western Daily Telegraph* says The Bristol Microscope is the most compact and useful scientific instrument we have ever seen; it possesses extraordinary power, and is very easily managed &c. The price of the Bristol Microscope is only 2s., or free by post, with printed instructions and 2s stamps.—Address, J. C. Swan and Co., Opticians, 16, Queen's Road, Bristol.

BRITISH MINES.

of lead. The slope in the back of this level is 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 65 west, since our last report, we have had a very promising lode, which has been producing some good saving lead work. The ground in Tregoning's shaft continues spare for progress.

progress. The lode in Nicholl's stop, in the bottom of the 82, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. William's stop, in the bottom of the same level west, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Bates' stop, in the back of the 82, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 is worth 4 tons of ore

gone off under water, which has been an impediment to the driving of the ore, the water is again in fork, and the men commenced to work. In the dump winze we have discovered the south lode falling in with the main lode, and when properly united we think will have the same result as in the western stope the lode at present is worth 14l. per fathom. In the stope west of this winze

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, Jan. 28: The north lode in the adit east end produces stones of tin in the gossan; ground favourable. Some of the men are still securing the adit level.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Thomas Grenfell, John Pryor, Feb. 1: Trelawny's engine-shaft having passed through the patches of elvan and spar, referred to in our former report, to good killas, we are enabled to sink with more speed. Friday next being our survey-day, we intend to resume the driving of the 230 fm.

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Galata (Jan. 31) stating that the pumping-engine and crusher were in good working order, and that crushing and dressing ore were going on satisfactorily, with a good yield. South Condurrow shares were flat early in the week, and dropped on Thursday to 4½. On Friday they opened 4½ to 5, and advanced to 5½. It is said there is some discovery, but we have no official information respecting any.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been steady. A fair amount of business has been transacted, and prices generally have been fairly maintained. The report from Van (which appears in another column) is very favourable; the lode in the 30 fathom level, 54 fms. west of shaft, is worth 6 tons per cubic fathom; the 15 fm. level west has been communicated with Edward's shaft, which is 190 fms. from the main, or engine-shaft; and the eastern end has been driven 71 fms., and good ore is seen in this end; the driftage at this level is 261 fms., and the course of ore for length and richness without a parallel in the history of lead mines in this country. The agent concludes his official report with the following:—"The mine is richer, and the reserves are greater, than ever." Price of shares, 55 to 56. The sampling for the month is 430 tons, showing an increase. Tankerville Mine is favourably reported on. Roman Gravels reports have been received and circulated; they are full of interest, and have an assurance for permanence rarely met with; shares are in demand, at 9½ to 10½. West Chiverton are flatter. Tin mines have been less enquired for, owing to the sensitive character of the market for this class of shares, influenced by the market for tin. Foreign mines have been largely dealt in. Taquarils are better. Eclipse shares are steady. Eberhardt have improved. Sweetland firm, at 48½, and in demand; a telegram of the last clean up is daily expected. Birdseye Creek, ½ to ¾ prem.; the applications for shares are understood to be very large. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Asheton, 4½ to 4¾; Tan-yr-Alit, 1 to 1½; Van Consols, 1½ to 1¾; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Roman Gravels, 9½ to 9¾; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; Great Vor, 6½ to 7; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; Tincroft, 48½ to 49½; Van, 54 to 57; West Chiverton, 47 to 48; Almada, ½ to 1½; Cape Copper, 8 to 9 prem.; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Eberhardt, 13½ to 14; Eclipse, ½ to ¾ prem.; Frontino, 7-16 to 9-16; Pacific, 1½ to 1¾; Port Phillip, par to ¼ prem.; St. John del Rey, 23 to 25; Sweetland, 4 to 4½; Taquaril, 1½ to 1¾ prem.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2645 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 10,548l. 10s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 102½ 2s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4l.; quantity of fine copper, 174 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 5.	101	102½	7½	4 11 0	2645 15 0
19.	3767	104 10 0	6½	3 16 9	60 16 0
Feb. 2.	2345	102 20 0	6½	4 0 0	12 1

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 8d.

TIN TRADE.—The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on Jan. 27, and are now as follows:—Common, 124s.; superior common, 125s.; fine, 126s.; superior fine, 128s.

The following dividends were declared during January:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Tankerville	4s. 0d.	£2400 0 0
South Condurrow	4s. 0d.	2018 0 0
Marke Valley	4s. 0d.	1800 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	12s. 6d.	1331 5 0
East Pool	4s. 0d.	1280 0 0
Brooklyn	4s. 0d.	1000 0 0
West Wheal Frances	1s. 0d.	512 0 0
Cwm Erfin	0s. 6d.	216 15 0
Total		£10,788 0 0

At the South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for September and October showed a profit of 190l. 13s. 8d. A dividend of 2048l. (11l. per share) was declared, and 2993l. 5s. 11d. carried to next account. Capt. William Rule and John Holman report—"Our mine continues to look much the same as it did at the last account; the old dump-shaft with the workings in that part presenting a good appearance, although in other parts our levels are not so good as we could desire to see them. We are still returning large quantities of ore, but the depression in the copper market prevents our making great profits, yet we are pleased to add that our prospects are very encouraging."

At the Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on Jan. 27, a further dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

At the Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending November showed a credit balance of 2l. 6s. 3d. The committee of management—Messrs. Isaac, Hawke, Glubb, and Caunter—were re-elected. Capt. Thomas Gregory says—"The costs are somewhat higher than usual, arising from the substitution of steel wire-rope in the place of chain, together with an extra supply of timber for general purposes. These are now closed, and I hope, with a continuation of the present good prospects in the bottom levels of the mine, we shall be enabled to resume profits and dividends."

At the West Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Jan. 31, the quarterly accounts ending November showed a credit balance of 200l. 12s. A call of 6d. per share was made. The committee of management—Messrs. Isaac, Glubb, Hawke, and Caunter—were re-elected. Capt. Thomas Gregory says—"The prospects are improving, and at a more extended and deeper point I have no doubt important and valuable discoveries will be made."

At Lovell Consols meeting (Mr. H. Milford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 200l. 16s. 3d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. Nancarrow reported upon the various points of operation.

At Great South Chiverton Mine meeting (Mr. H. Milford in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 283l. 9s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. Nancarrow reported that all their energies were directed to the prosecution of the several points of interest. They confidently expect valuable improvements by the end of March.

At Tin Valley Mine meeting (Mr. W. Carpenter in the chair) the accounts showed a debit balance of 19l. 11s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Rowe and Southey report that, from the favourable appearances of the adit end and the lode in the same, they consider the prospects are good for meeting with a mine that will pay well.

At the Gorse and Celyn Level Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts to Dec. 31 showed cash at bankers, 899l. 1s., costs being charged to the latest date, no credit being taken for ore broken in the course of dressing, and the company being entirely free from any liability. Votes of thanks were accorded to the London and local management, for the care exhibited in every branch of their several services. It gave great satisfaction that the directors were enabled out of the 5000 shares issued to hold in reserve 1000, the present capital being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

We are requested to state that the paragraph relative to the probable early proceedings in the law courts respecting more than one of the large lead mines lately brought before the public, which appeared in the Journal on Jan. 21, did not in any way refer to the Tankerville and West Tankerville Mines.

WEST JEWELL.—The mine is fast approaching the Dividend List. The parcel of tinstone sold this week realised an unprecedented high price: 54 tons of tinstone fetched 411l. 6s. The new steam-stamps are nearly complete. A good sale of black tin is expected this month, and the mine is opening up splendidly.

T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. COMYN for shares in WEST JEWELL and EXCELSIOR TIN, and HAREWOOD CONSOLS COPPER MINES. He has business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit either for sale hereafter or for investment.
Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE AND SHAREDEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
The following MINES should be BOUGHT AT ONCE FOR INVESTMENT, and will sell the number at prices affixed:—
10 Rosewell Hill, 28s. per share. 10 South Condurrow, 41½ per share.
10 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d. per share. 2 Cook's Kitchen, 15½ per share.
10 North Crofty, 42½ per share. 2 Tincroft, 42s. per share.
20 East Seton, 25s. per share. 2 Margaret, 29½ per share.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. Y.,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO begs to inform his friends and clients that being now on a TOUR OF INSPECTION THROUGH WALES, and more particularly the Harlech District, all communications requiring immediate attention should be addressed to him at the Royal Ship Hotel, Dolgelly, up to Thursday next.
Gresham House, 2d February, 1871.

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SPARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS"
affords information ample and correct of all the best-paying investments. Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for valuable and reliable intelligence.
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MINE AGENT WANTED.

SOUTH WHEAL CROFTY MINE.

WANTED, an AGENT to SUPERINTEND the TIN DRESSING and STAMPS DEPARTMENT of this mine, and to ASSIST in the GENERAL MANAGEMENT and SUPERINTENDENCE of the mine. Applications should be sent, addressed to the Purser of South Wheal Crofty Mine, Pool, not later than Saturday, the 11th proximo, as the meeting of the adventurers will be held on the following Monday to determine on the same.
E. H. RODD, Purser.

Dated South Crofty Mine, Jan. 25, 1871.

TO SHEET LEAD ROLLERS, PIPE MANUFACTURERS, SHOT OR LEAD WORKS IN GENERAL.

WANTED, by a Young Man who thoroughly understands the construction of LEAD WORKS' MACHINERY or GENERAL ENGINEERING, a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Would have no objection to go abroad. Address, H. R. HORN, 13, Castle Green, Bristol.
Good references if required.

WANTED, TWO PITMEN, active and experienced men, to EXECUTE the REPAIRS of a SERIOUS BREAKAGE in an ENGINE SHAFT IN NORTH WALES. The work will probably occupy from three to four months. Liberal wages will be given to first-class men. Apply, by letter, to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.; or personally to Mr. J. P. BENNETTS, Falmouth.

MANAGER WANTED FOR LEAD MINES ABROAD, extending over 10,000 acres of land. Must be experienced and fully competent to TAKE CHARGE of the OPENING and WORKING of the MINES, the CLEANING and SMELTING of the ORE, &c. A liberal salary, and also a share in the profits, will be given to a competent party. Apply, in first instance, with certificates and testimonials, to "B. W.," care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

A VERY SUPERIOR TIN SETT FOR SALE.—REGULAR RETURNS OF TIN MADE for a SMALL OUTLAY. Good stamping and dressing appliances.
Address, "Z," Post Office, Redruth.

SECRETARYSHIP.

A FLOURISHING COLLIERY COMPANY is in WANT of a Gentleman as SECRETARY, and one who can INTRODUCE a SMALL AMOUNT of ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.
Apply, by letter, to F. G. BREACHER and Co., 4, 5, and 6, Great St. Helen's, London.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A MINING ENGINEER, with large and varied practice in the West Riding of Yorkshire, WISHES for an ARTICLED PUPIL. A premium required.
The fullest particulars will be given on application to "Mining Engineer," Barnsley.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, a SILVER-LEAD and BLENDRE MINE, in FIRST-RATE POSITION, situated on the RHINE, and from which for years past large profits have been realised. At present in full work, and provided with complete machinery and working staff.
Address, S. GRAY, Mining and Civil Engineer, Cologne, Prussia.

FOR SALE, TEN QUEEN MINE (Silver and Copper) SHARES at £2. This mine has the same lodes with the Prince of Wales, and has paid two dividends in six months, while the latter has paid none.
Apply to "A. B.," 83, Alexandra-terrace, Newport, Isle of Wight.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, A GOOD TIN AND CLAY SETT.—The tin lode is rich and well-defined. There is a large quantity of good clay in the sett, on which the lode's dues and carriage are very low.
For particulars, apply to Mr. T. HUGHES, Jun., Merchant, St. Austell; or to Mr. T. PEACE, Trenovissick, Par Station.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.
Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BUDNICK CONSOLS TIN MINE sold upwards of 260 tons in a twelve-month, which at present price would be over £20,000. Partly through subsequent depreciation of tin, and partly through disagreements between the proprietors, the mine was afterwards abandoned. It is now being re-worked by a spirited company, and will soon re-appear in the Dividend List.
A FEW SHARES FOR SALE, at £1.
Apply, "A. B.," 83, Alexandra-terrace, Newport, Isle of Wight.

THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINE is now working lodes (Tin and Copper) worth from EIGHTY to ONE HUNDRED POUNDS per fathom. No expense for steam; water-power inexhaustible. Speedy and immense profits are looked for.
A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.
Apply to Mr. A. SNOW, 83, Alexandra-terrace, Newport, Isle of Wight.

THE GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The Board of Directors of this company hereby give notice that they have this day made a CALL of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE on the shares in the capital of the company, PAYABLE at the Imperial Bank (Limited), No. 6, Lothbury, London (Alfred Brown, Esq., manager), on or before MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871.

And notice is further given, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said call after the said 6th day of March, 1871.
By order of the Board,
JOHN E. DAWSON, Managing Director.
52, Moorgate-street, London, January 26th, 1871.

MORRO DA GLORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED for LONDON on SATURDAY, 4th February, and WEDNESDAY, 8th February, for the COUNTRY.
By order of the Board,
J. A. BLACK, Secretary (pro tem).
38A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., 30th January, 1871.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; AND IN THE MATTER OF THE HIRWAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 25th day of February, 1871, TO SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of THEIR SOLICITORS, if any, to ROBERT ALLAN MCLEAN, of No. 3, Lothbury, in the City of London, Public Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1871, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
VALLANCE AND VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London (Agents for Press and Inskip, of Bristol).
Dated this 1st day of February, 1871.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; AND IN THE MATTER OF THE HIRWAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS has, by an Order dated the 19th day of December, 1870, appointed ROBERT ALLAN MCLEAN, of No. 3, Lothbury, in the City of London, Public Accountant, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
VALLANCE AND VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London (Agents for Press and Inskip, of Bristol).
Dated this 1st day of February, 1871.

THE METALLIC MINING ASSOCIATION is prepared to afford, to bona fide enquirers, AUTHENTIC INFORMATION on all matters relating to METALLIC MINES, and METALLIC MINING INDUSTRY, in any part of the world.

THE METALLIC MINING ASSOCIATION,
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.;
AND
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, ORMOND STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) is PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOANS to be MADE by the COMPANY on the SECURITY of SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.
Offices, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,
CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.
Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining business transacted.
C. PENGILLY, Secretary.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

In 12,000 shares, £7 10s. each, fully paid.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CLEMENT MUNDEY, Esq., Directors of the Van Mining Company.
ROBERT OLDREY, Esq., Directors of the Tankerville Company.
WILLIAM GREAM, Esq., Directors of the Tankerville Company.
ROBERT WILSON, Esq., Directors of the Tankerville Company.
SECRETARY—F. R. WILSON, Esq.
OFFICES,—20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, E.C.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I AM PAYING as follows:—
BLENDRE.—123s. for 65 units of zinc, deducting 3s. 3d. per unit below. CALCINED GALAMINE.—7s. more than for blendre.
RAW GALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).—11s. more than for blendre.
LEAD-SILVER ORES.—210s. for 85 units of lead, deducting 2s. 3d. per unit below, all the silver being paid extra 5s. per ounce troy.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.—Very high prices.
The above prices are fixed for a ton (20 cwt.) of ore, f.o.b. at Antwerp. I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.
ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
Catalogues free by post.

HEMATITE IRON ORE.

ORDERS for the above, of quantities suitable for MAKING PIG-IRON for BESSEMER STEEL, to be shipped by the COUNTY ANTRIM IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED) at BELFAST, LARN, GLENARM, CARNLUGH, or RED BAY, may be addressed to the Secretary of the company,—
SILAS EVANS, 9, Victoria-chambers, Belfast.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,

FITTED WITH

PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING.

Of which above FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED have been made by MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT.

SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

AGENTS WANTED, who call upon STEAM BOILER OWNERS, to introduce the

ASHCROFT DETECTOR AND ALARM.
Recently noticed in the MINING JOURNAL, and for which the FIRST-CLASS MEDAL of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY has been AWARDED.
ASHCROFT DETECTOR AND ALARM COMPANY,
SALFORD, LANCASHIRE.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of negotiable security at current market prices, net.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Prince of Wales, Frontino, Sweetland Creek, South Condurrow, Van, Taquaril, Eberhardt, and New Great Consols.
GREAT ROYALTY.—The advertiser is prepared to treat on favourable terms with parties having business in these shares.
Price List on application. References exchanged.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL is prepared to FURNISH PARTICULARS OF, and REPORTS ON, this COMPANY upon application.
See report in Mining Journal of Jan. 21 of the meeting held at Shrewsbury on Jan. 17.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JANUARY, 1871.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.

By F. W. MANSELL, 1, Pinner's Court, Old Broad Street, London.
To be had on application. Price 1s.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE takes the occasion of the commencing year to THANK his NUMEROUS CLIENTS for their SUPPORT and APPROBATION during his PROFESSIONAL CAREER of a QUARTER of a CENTURY, and especially during the last year; and begs, again, TO OFFER his SERVICES in every department connected with the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING and GENERAL STOCKS.

Mr. PIKE confidently advises his friends that the present hour offers most favourable opportunities for successful investments in Mining Shares, as he can select properties that will certainly realise from 10 to 15 per cent. immediately, with prospective advance. He can, besides, name Progressive Mines, where an advance of 50 per cent. on prices may be fairly looked for, with a certainty of dividends.
3, Crown-chambers, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

The TERRAS TIN MINE shares investors will do well to buy. We have only 45 that we can offer for sale at £3 each. Apply at once. This mine will soon rank amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the West of England. We are advised of another parcel of tin just sold at £76 15s. per ton, and the largest parcel for any month previously sold, and at the highest price. This augurs well for future dividends. Tin has advanced £3 per ton. This looks well for TERRAS, and from its prosperity mining settlements are being applied for all around it.

We advise the immediate purchase of shares in the EAST LANSYNOE MINING COMPANY (Limited), at £2 10s. each. From the discoveries of ore already made it is believed this mine will commence returning ore at once. We hear that they will sell 40 tons—their first parcel, now preparing for the market—and early dividends are expected.

ABERDAUNANT.—The recent discovery of lead in this mine is holding out well. The lode will yield 4 tons of lead per fathom.
Business promptly transacted in every available security.
The following shares should be purchased:—TAQUARIL, ABERDAUNANT, GEFRON, TANKERVILLE, DRYON CONSOLS, and GREAT YOR shares.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN POOLE, ENGINEER, HAYLE, CORNWALL,
having had thirty years' experience in the leading manufacturing of the county, is in a good position to procure NEW and SECONDHAND ENGINES, and MINING MACHINERY in GENERAL, for Foreign and Home Mines.
Inspections and valuations attended to.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,
39A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.
Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
GOUGHAN, ABERYSTWYTH.

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; and BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

LEAD ORES.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Jan. 30—Chiverton Moor 45 £15 6 0 Barry Port Company.
" ditto 20 10 0 6 Stock and Co.
31—Trecwetha 82 25 4 6 ditto

BLACK TIN.
Date. Mines. Tons. q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers.
Jan. 26—North Crofty .. 17 4 2 9 .. £20 0 0 .. £1378 6 8 ..

HARLECH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £25,000, divided into 5000 shares of £5 each.

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
Deposit £2, to be paid on application. The balance as follows:—£1 on the 29th of April, £1 on the 31st of July, and £1 on the 31st of October.

Power is taken under the Articles of Association to issue share warrants to bearer, and subscribers will have the option of paying up in full, as per Form of Application accompanying the prospectus.
Dividends will be receivable in proportion to the amount paid upon each share to the capital of the company.

The property is held on a lease for 21 years from August, 1868 (a renewal or new lease will be granted if desired), at the moderate dues of 1-14th, and no dead rent.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROBERT BANNER, Esq., Walton Park, Lancaster.
THOMAS POOCK, Esq., Lansdowne Road, London, W.
THOMAS CATTELL, Esq., M.D., Strand.
JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., and Corn Exchange.
THOMAS SPARGO, Esq., Gresham House, E.C.—MANAGER.

BANKERS—IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR—JOSIAH BERRY, Esq., Walbrook, E.C.
SECRETARY—MR. FRAS. H. HEARN.

OFFICES—GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Harlech Mines, which are situated in the parishes of Llandanwg and Llanfihangel-y-Tracham, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales.

The set is very extensive, and is traversed by several lodes of the richest description. Operations have been carried on for several years, and a large profit has been realised from sulphur ore alone, while the artesian water, and the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The works are now in a position to return 40 tons per day, irrespective of the silver, lead, and copper ores.

The death of the principal proprietor is the cause of this valuable property passing into the hands of the present company, it having become necessary that his interest in the undertaking should be disposed of.

The sulphur ore was only one of the products of these veins or lodes, the most valuable yield consisting of silver-lead, copper, and zinc ore, and the late proprietor, however, desired to erect machinery necessary to utilise it, the object being to work for sulphur only.

It has been ascertained beyond all doubt, by the workings, that the abundance of the more valuable ores which exist can be rendered highly remunerative at a comparatively small outlay, and in a brief period. The mine has been, and still is, a profitable concern, but its value will become greatly enhanced, and increased dividends may with every certainty be relied upon after the necessary machinery has been erected.

From the subjoined reports of the highest authorities it will be seen that the ores are more than usually rich, and that the facilities for raising them are exceptionally favourable, whilst the terms of the lease, and the liberality of the land proprietor, are unexceptionable.

The accompanying reports so clearly set forth the exact position of the mine that the directors deem it unnecessary to offer any description, and only add that they purpose adopting the most approved machinery and appliances, with the exercise of the most practical economy in working the mine, thus insuring permanent prosperity.

The purchase-money of the property is £15,000, £6000 of which is to be paid in cash, £2000 on the 20th March, 1871, £2000 on the 20th September, 1871, and the balance (£2000) on the 20th March, 1872, and £9000 in fully paid-up shares, upon the terms of a contract dated the 21st day of January, 1871, and can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Any further information required by intending subscribers may be obtained upon application at the offices of the company, as also an order to inspect the property.

REPORTS.

HARLECH COPPER, LEAD, AND SULPHUR MINES, IN THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Jan. 7.—These mines are situated about one and a half mile north of the ancient castle and village of Harlech, on a western spur of the great Snowdonian range, celebrated from the most remote antiquity for its prodigious yield of minerals of the descriptions found in Harlech Mines. The strata are Cambrian slates traversed by dykes of felspathic rocks, answering in all respects as equivalents to clivis; these are again crossed by enormous and erratic veins as well as numerous true and false lodes, and the Harlech Mines are accordingly approached by the cardinal of north and south. Where these form junctions they usually create, as in the Harlech Mines, large and valuable deposits of metallic ores. That the locality was well appreciated in ages long passed is evident from the numerous remains and works scattered on the hills in close proximity to the Harlech. The chief object of search then was undoubtedly lead and copper ores, the "old men" knew not the use and value of the sulphur ores in this country, which as will be seen in the sequel promises to become a highly important and remunerative staple adjunct to the Harlech Mines property, though by no means to be held as a primary object of the undertaking. The set is very extensive, being more than one and a-half mile square, and any further ground will be granted if found desirable. It possesses numerous and large advantages for mining, having a huge mountain where the principal lodes run into which to drive the levels. Close to the entrance of the levels already driven, are streams of water sufficient to drive any machinery that may ever be required. Natural facilities exist by which the water can be stored up any amount to provide for a time of drought, and at a trifling cost. Wood in any quantity, suitable for all mining purposes, grows on the mine, and, by the liberality of the Lord of the Manor, is to be had at little beyond the prices of cutting. The railway from South to North Wales runs within a quarter of a mile of the mine works, and a good county road equidistant, in fact they are the boundaries of the set west, so that the cheapest means of transit are at hand; excellent building stone is to be had in the mine, and is easily procurable; a railway has already been made, and another partially constructed, as sidings from the dressing-floors to the rail and road previously referred to. Having said so much of the surface examination, come we now to the underground and surface mining works. Two levels have been driven upwards of 152 fathoms. Two shafts have been sunk for ventilation, and all are in perfect repair. From these levels cross-cuts have been made to two other lodes, at their junctions, and a few cuttings driven on their own level, which was perfectly satisfactory. The lodes which the main levels have been driven averages about 8 feet wide, underlies north about 2 feet in a fathom; the other two lodes also dip north, but not at the same incline. The ends in the cross-cuts have considerable branches of ore, and are very valuable lodes; but in the ends and back of the main lode there is a solid leader of iron pyrites (mundle), varying from 2 to 4 feet wide; the other portion of the lode is composed of a mixture of sulphur, copper, a little blende, and on the footwall a leader of rich silver-lead ore, and in some places a good deal of zinc ore, and a good stream of water, which, I have no doubt whatever is the commencement of a very rich and extensive shoot of lead ore. Many hundreds of tons of ore must have been removed from these excavations, and I am bound to say I never saw more promising ends in my life, or backs that presented more kindly appearances. The walls of the lodes are perfectly well defined, smooth, and regular, in an unusual degree. On the hanging is a lookan which renders the working easy and cheap. I have selected specimens from various points for your examination, and I am convinced that you will perceive them of an extraordinary character. There are smelties and other shops on the mine, a crusher and jiggling machine, and at the entrance to the level piles of ore, dressed and undressed, to the extent of some hundreds of tons, which may be turned to a good and immediate profit as soon as proper dressing machinery shall be erected.

ADVICE.—To drive the whole of the ends with all possible dispatch, as in going to hill you obtain depth; and I feel so perfectly convinced that I dare state my professional reputation on the credit, that in the lower level you have a rich bunch of silver-lead close by, as the leader gradually increases from ½ inch to the width I have stated; it is softer, and water flowing from it. I would also suggest that other levels be opened, and that the mine be worked vigorously; there is plenty of scope, and any conceivable amount of ore within reason may be obtained. Also that the present machinery be replaced by Blake's stone-crusher and Kemfry's separator. By these appliances the cost of dressing will be lessened by three parts out of four, and the work better done, and which is in the mixed ore of the lode would all be saved, and the copper would be well cleaned; the large vein of sulphur could be easily broken down by the stone-breaker, at a cost of 3d. per ton. This ore alone would leave a profit of at least 4s. to 5s. per ton, and 40 tons per day could be readily procured. A ready demand for the material exists, this being superior in quality, and its perfect freedom from arsenic would always command a market at the best prices, it being adapted for chemical manufacturers of the most delicate character. It will be necessary to erect water-wheels for extensive dressing operations, to lay out fresh floors, &c., and, therefore, capital will be required; but the mine will become immediately productive and self-supporting, and, in an unusually brief period, permanently dividend, second to few in the Principality or elsewhere. Mundle is said to "ride a good horse," and as I firmly believe in the maxim, and as the mundle and horse are to be seen, the mine can be easily and extensively wrought by levels alone for many generations. In conclusion, allow me to say that in my experience of 40 years I never saw any mine in the world and so substantial proofs of becoming a leading one; only a little time and capital being vouchsafed, I feel confident that the mine will not only sustain its prestige as dividend-paying, but will gradually increase the profits to any extent that you may think proper to develop the splendid lodes.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPT. PHILLIPS.

After frequent surveys, he remarks: "Had this valuable property been in Cornwall I could easily obtain you £25,000 for it at once for lead alone. The leader of lead is now 2 inches solid, and the pyrites 3 ft. solid at the breast-heads, and a large quantity of rich lead ore lying at the banks. The general character of this mine is very similar to the Great Laxey Mines, with the additional advantage that here every fathom driven in length is equivalent to several feet in depth as the superincumbent mass gets higher over head."

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPT. EDWARD LLOYD.

Jan. 26, 1871.—"The discovery of lead in this mine holds good, the string when first found was but very narrow, but has gradually improved, and it is at present from 12 to 15 inches wide at the breast in the adit end, and going down very strong. We have a good lode in the middle level, which also is gradually improving. The driving here has been extended 9 fathoms further on than the adit, and the vein is from 9 to 10 feet wide at the breast. It has always been my opinion that we have one of the best mines in Wales, and as soon as the necessary dressing machinery is erected large dividends will be paid; in fact, the pyrites alone will pay for working and secure a profit."

CAPT. WILLIAM HARPER, of Cornwall, who surveyed the mine says, as to cost of raising:—"Taking into consideration that every ton of stone raised from the headings, and by stopping the backs in a manner so as to be always opening

the mine in a thoroughly practical and miner-like way, the cost of the saleable pyrites when cleaned and ready for shipment, including wear and tear, will not exceed 8s. to 10s. per ton; but my confidence is reposed in the lead produce, which, with the sulphur, is there, so that anyone may perceive it."

N.B.—It will be seen by the proposed mode of working the cost of dressing the sulphur will be very greatly reduced.

From Prof. WHITE, Assayer and Analytical Chemist, 25, Finsbury-place, London, E.C., 19th January, 1871.
SAMPLE MARKED "SULPHUR ORE."

Sulphur 52-1
Iron 44-1
Silica 3-8-100

In handling in the results of my analysis upon such shares, I beg to append two remarks upon the value of the material. Those remarks, however, are conclusive. As a bisulphide of iron I have never met with an example so pure, and so thoroughly free from foreign admixture. To sulphuric acid manufacturers the ore will prove most unexceptionable, and I have no doubt it will meet with a ready market at highly remunerative prices.

THE TROY SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Upon which £5 is to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the remainder on or before the 1st May, 1871.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ASHWORTH, Esq., J.P., Newchurch—CHAIRMAN.

HENRY MADEN, Esq., J.P., Bacup.

G. H. ORMEROD, Esq., J.P., Newchurch.

W. STEWART, Esq., M.D., Bacup.

RICHARD SMITH, Esq., Bacup.

BANKERS.

MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK (LIMITED), Bacup, Lancashire.

(London Agents: Union Bank of London).

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. WOODCOCK AND SONS, Haslingden.

AUDITOR—JOSHUA LORD, Esq.

SECRETARY—MR. FRANK HUNTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working valuable silver mining property, situate in Beatty's Canyon, in the Troy Mining District, Nye County, in the State of Nevada, United States of America.

The Articles of Association provide that the directors may issue 20,000 shares as fully paid-up, as part of the consideration for the contract of sale and purchase, upon such conditions as to dividends upon such shares, and the transfer of such shares, or any part of them, as they may deem fit.

The property has been reported upon by Mr. Elery, C. and M.E., of New York, and Capt. Aitken, F.G.S., of Bacup, Lancashire; and the specimens of the ore, good and bad together, have been assayed and reported upon by Prof. Forbes, F.R.S., F.G.S., of London.

Three cases of ore (not picked, but as it fell from the blast) were sent direct to Prof. Forbes, of London, by Capt. Aitken, for analysis, and the results per ton of ore are considered by competent judges to be highly satisfactory.

The purchase-money of the estate is already paid, and the property is conveyed to the company; and it is intended to complete the works so as to have silver bars shipped before the close of the present year.

The largest proportion of the share capital is already taken up, and the directors are now prepared to receive applications for the remainder.

Application for shares in this company can be made to the Secretary, Mr. FRANK HUNTER, registered offices, Irwell-terrace, Bacup, Lancashire; or at the company's bankers.

THE WEST WHEAL COIT TIN MINE, ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

To be conducted under Special Rules compiled from the provisions of "The Statutes Act, 1869."

To be divided into 2000 shares.

Meetings quarterly.

This company is being formed for the purpose of working a very superior tin mine, in the parish of St. Agnes, a district celebrated in the annals of Cornish mining.

The situation of the mine, as well as the great advantages it has, are fully set out in the reports of Captains Nancarrow and Davies, which will be found in the column of reports in this day's Journal, rendering it unnecessary to dilate very much on the special advantages this set offers to investors.

It has a special recommendation in being situated on the junction of granite and Killoas, a feature well recognised by all miners—some of the richest mines in Cornwall thus situated having had enormous mineral resources, and made large profits.

The vendors are persons who are not in circumstances to advance the necessary capital for the supply of labour and materials, otherwise the property would not be parted with.

The profits this district have given of its vast mineral resources are deemed sufficient to warrant a fair expenditure on this enterprise.

The rules contain, among such as are usual in working Cornish mines, special provisions prohibiting the directors of the company incurring any debt at any bank without the full consent of three-fourths of the whole number of shares, also providing for the proper audit of all accounts up to the end of the financial month immediately preceding the day of meeting, and providing for the proper entry of all debts incurred within the three months previous to meeting, and on breach by an officer he alone is made responsible without redress.

These with other salutary provisions, it is hoped, will stimulate the public to venture their capital on this enterprise.

The management will be conducted by James Henderson, C.E., a gentleman well known in his profession to Cornish mining gentlemen.

Fully one-half of the shares have been subscribed for in Cornwall by gentlemen who are largely interested in the district.

A very careful estimate is made, and it is considered that 30s. to £2 per share will be amply sufficient to place the mine amongst the most prominent dividend mines in the parish. The first call will be 15s. per share.

Reports can be obtained, and applications for shares will be received by Mr. HENDERSON, at his office, Lemon-street, Truro; and all information will be supplied by Captain NANCARROW, of Camborne, and Mr. NICHOLAS BRYANT, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be MADE during the COMING WEEK in order to secure an interest.

THE TEIGN MANGANESE MINE, DADDISCOMBSLEIGH, DEVON.

To be worked under the Special Articles compiled in conformity with the Statutes Act, 1869.

To be divided into 1500 shares,

Of which 1000 only will be issued to the public.

A company is being formed for working the property referred to in the annexed report by a well-known manganese miner. Full particulars are set out in the report, so that it is unnecessary here to enter into detail; it is, however, hoped such report will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee to the public to invest in it.

The present price for manganese, after it has been manufactured, which can be done on the mine at a small outlay, is £6 10s. per ton, which will leave a very large percentage profit, the cost of raising being trifling, as the mineral is found near the surface.

This undertaking is specially recommended to investors, as they will run no risk, the property being easy to amply compensate any moderate outlay.

Reports can be obtained, and applications for shares will be received by Mr. HENDERSON, at his office, Lemon-street, Truro; and all information will be supplied by Captain NANCARROW, of Camborne, and Mr. NICHOLAS BRYANT, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Shares can be secured by applying to Mr. TREVITHICK, Yatton, Bristol; and to Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, Truro, Cornwall.

Sept. 20, 1870.—This set is about one mile square, and within its boundary several lodes are known to exist, and all produce more or less manganese of superior quality. It is, however, sufficient to say that one of these lodes has been worked on by the Williams' mine, of Cornwall, out of which, it is stated, they made no smaller sum than £30,000; be this as it may, no doubt can arise but that something enormous was made. This extraordinary course of ore was formed near the surface, and unbottomed on a large clayey course, which has never been cut through or seen in depth below, and it may be said to be one of the extraordinary occurrences in mining, as from enquiries the same result in every instance has been formed below as above. This has occurred in every manganese mine in Devon, and yet this mine still remains untouched, and can be proved by an adit level being driven on the course of the lode all the way, and the outlay very small. There are several other parallel lodes, which have a good appearance, one of them being 6 to 9 ft. wide, in a course of manganese that cannot be sunk for water without the aid of machinery; but this can be unwaters by an adit level to about 25 fms. deep, and may be fairly considered a mine in itself. This alone is worth a reasonable outlay. I, however, think about £2000 will be plenty to work the lode, and perhaps one-half would be sufficient, as the only machinery which would be required would be a small water-wheel and crusher, with some apparatus attached to it for pulverising purposes, and if I had the erection of the machinery and laying out the concern, with a very small salary, I think I could safely guarantee to make it a paying mine for less money than I have stated; and to any gentleman who might desire to visit the spot I could easily explain how it might be done.—R. TREVITHICK.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be MADE during the COMING WEEK.

**GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX
AND CHEMICAL WORKS.**
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.
THE WORKS ON SALE.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.**
STEPHEN BAKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE JOURNAL OF THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

No. 1.—FEBRUARY 1.

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Introduction, by the Duke of Devonshire.
Mineral Statistics of Great Britain.
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A New Method of Designing Rails.
Pyrometers.
Efficiency and Durability of Plain Cylindrical Boilers.
Alloys of Iron and Manganese.
Chemical Phenomena of Iron Smelting.
The Chemistry of the Blast Furnace.
Quarterly Report on the Iron and Steel Industries in Foreign Countries.
Notes on the British Iron and Steel Trades.
Price, Five Shillings.
London: E. and F. N. Spon, Charing Cross.

At all Libraries and Booksellers, post 8vo., with Map, 10s. 6d.
(London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.)

WESTWARD BY RAIL: From New York to San Francisco.

By W. F. RAE.

"The increasing interest felt in this country in all that relates to the Pacific States, in consequence of the large amount of British capital invested in the Mines, with double feature of Mr. W. F. Rae's 'Westward by Rail' to be read by a very large number of Englishmen; and as it is as amusing as it is replete with information, no one will regret an acquaintance with it. An entire chapter is devoted to the description of the State of Nevada and its silver treasures, and in this connection Mr. Rae affords a useful hint to intending investors. His book should be carefully studied by all classes of readers, both in England and America."—Mining Journal.

Notices to Correspondents.

CHROME ORE.—I have been seeking information regarding Russian chrome ore, and have just been able to gather from a Russian periodical part of the information required, but I now want to find out all about its consumption in England, its application, comparative prices, &c. Would any reader kindly let me know where I am likely to get all these particulars?—J. B.

PROVIDENCE.—Can any reader inform us why these shares are getting down so much? The Purser will not communicate any information, though frequently requested; therefore, the shareholders are unable to form any opinion—or even to know what is doing.

Could any reader inform me where the registered offices of the Nant-y-Brain Mining Company are?—E. M.

THE LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, IDAHO.—Can any of your readers inform me what has become of this company, or its assets? Although the much-vaunted mines proved to be utterly worthless, yet a considerable portion of the capital was spent in the purchase of costly machinery, which must be somewhere, and should be accounted for. As I do not know how to obtain the information in any other way, I ask you kindly to insert this letter in your valuable Journal, which may elicit some news of this unfortunate company.—A SHAREHOLDER: London.

SAO VICENTE.—At the meeting, held on June 30, reference was made to some other property which was being looked after, but at that time it was not advisable to make closer reference to it. Can anyone inform me what is doing, and what are the prospects of this company?—SHAREHOLDER.

AUSTRALIAN UNDE.—Can anyone say how many "new shares" have been taken up? I applied for some, paid my deposit to the bankers, but have heard nothing further.—A SHAREHOLDER.

Received.—"One in the Dark"—"R. V."—"J. G." (Glasgow)—"H. S."—"A Shareholder."

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

THE EDUCATION OF THE MINING ENGINEER.

The paper of Prof. YOUNG, read before the Institution of Engineers in Scotland, and referred to in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 24 and following week, has at least had the good effect of bringing forward the views of men practically acquainted with the subject. When mere theorists, although they may occupy a high academical position, are bold enough to make a charge of ignorance against men of practical experience in their respective callings—men who have advanced our national industries to their present important position, and are equally capable without the assistance of the learned (?) to advance them much farther, they must expect to meet with opposition from all who recognise the great value of practice. It is quite true, as Mr. DAVID COWAN states, that regarding the charge of ignorance it is too broad and vague to admit of a precise or specific answer. Prof. YOUNG is of opinion that "he who merits the title should be a geologist and mineralogist as well as a civil engineer," and Mr. COWAN does not object to the dictum if it be meant that the engineer should be familiar with the strata and minerals in which his practice lies, but if it be meant that he should know all the strata and minerals in the whole crust of the earth then, says Mr. COWAN, he should be nothing else but a speculative geologist, and would be quite useless as a mining engineer. There can be no question that Mr. COWAN takes the true business view of the matter—a view which if it were more general would have altogether prevented the unnecessary cry for increased facilities for technical instruction—when he states that the real duty of a mining engineer is not to know *how* or *why* the minerals he desires to get were placed in their position in the earth's crust, but how to remove them therefrom with the least waste and at the least possible expense.

The variety of kinds of engineering work, he continues, makes an equal variety in the descriptions of engineers. Constructive engineering requires and admits of a variety of engineers, each following some special branch; and mine engineering does the same. The majority of mining engineers in Scotland are entirely engaged in the coal measures, or carboniferous system, and seldom pretend to know anything of the strata much above or much below these measures. Another set of mining engineers—as in Cornwall—in the metalliferous deposits. Another set are chiefly engaged—as in North Wales—in the Silurian and lower strata getting slate, &c. These various classes of mining engineers have presumably a knowledge of the strata in which they practise. Each of these varieties would admit of further division or classification, and still there would be sufficient detail in each to occupy the mind of any man. It is quite possible to have a general knowledge—like geologists—of the whole strata of the earth's crust; but one can only have a knowledge of a section of it, and be useful as a mining engineer. Regarding the engineers of the coal measures, most of them are familiar with all the seams of coal and ironstone contained therein, and also with the rocks and general strata composing that group or system called the coal measures. These engineers are all accustomed to survey and map the limits of the coal fields, or deposits of coal, throughout the country. During the last 30 years they have been largely employed in this kind of work for railway purposes. For every proposed new railway it is important to know the amount of traffic that is likely to be got from minerals; and hosts of mining engineers are engaged—both by the promoting and opposing parties—to determine the extent of mineral traffic. In this way the extent and limits of every coal field in the kingdom have been ascertained by mining engineers. Geologists as such are seldom or never called or consulted in such work.

A mining engineer of the coal measures is familiar with all the seams of mineral usually found therein; he can trace them over any extent of country, and can make a reliable estimate of their extent, quality, and value. He is more familiar with faults and more conversant with character and condition of the strata than anyone else can be, as in the workings under his charge he encounters the difficulties of every day, and the mapping and sectioning of these workings keep them always before his eyes. He must thoroughly understand the effect of faults, and his advice regarding them must be vastly superior to that of any mere abstract or theoretical geologist. Stratigraphical knowledge to this extent is sufficient for his purpose, and the working of the minerals effectually and economically concern him more than their geological location; and, as Mr. COWAN very truly says, he who can by superior modes and appliances reduce the cost of coal, or bring into the market that which would otherwise be unavailable, is as much a benefactor to his country as he who makes an additional blade of grass to grow. But upon the whole he does

not see that mine engineering is more dependent on the teaching of science than any other branch of engineering. He agrees that scientific knowledge is of first importance to all classes of engineers, although not more so to mining than to others, and this is the view very generally entertained upon the subject.

The view taken by Mr. SIMPSON is that anyone who aspires to the position of mining engineer, or of appending that professional designation to his name, should only be allowed to do so on the approval of a competent tribunal who have tested his qualifications as to fitness for the profession, so that to some extent he agrees with Prof. YOUNG; but he remarks that long before Mr. HULL's great geological scientific display referred to by the paper they were thoroughly aware of the next step to take when a seam of coal is either cut off by a slip, dyke, nip, or other trouble—the merest pit-boy can tell from the angle of a slip whether the seam is to be found up or down, if at all, and at once proceeds to identify the strata on the other side of the vein. He considers Mr. HULL must have been a very lucky Dosterswivel on the occasion referred to, and the learned professor is quite right in questioning if all the mining engineers and managers together would do as much there. Prof. YOUNG admits that there are many men of superior ability and large experience who are admirably successful in the majority of their operations, and in this, as Mr. JAMES LYALL remarks, he is simply just, and said what is right respecting all other professions as well as that he has brought under consideration. That such a condition must always be so with the engineer is obvious, seeing that progress is dependent upon his acquaintance with nature and his aptitude to turn his acquired knowledge into a form of usefulness to himself or fellows. To master this requires a constant application, and generally for success a great endurance, without which no engineer does much, and which no education can impart unless it is assisted by a decided preference for the calling. In support of this view Mr. LYALL fancied there were few of the members present who had not known young men start, it may be with themselves, who were possessed of every advantage education, and in some cases ability, could afford, and yet others less fortunate in the possession at least of education have passed on to higher positions than their more promising neighbors, because the latter made their calling or occupation their business, while the others may have been drawn aside by some preponderating influence, even of refinement, by which their success as engineers has been less marked.

But perhaps the most complete answer to those who would close the profession so as to include those only possessing a high standard of academic knowledge is that contained in a single observation of Mr. LYALL'S. Whatever dignity engineers wish to have let it, he says, be based on their usefulness to society. Engineering has always had noble specimens who would have been kept out, and much good now done been delayed or left undone, had men banded themselves together and laced themselves to a prescribed limit. The Professor's fear of the result of allowing unqualified persons to carry out works is met by Mr. LYALL by an observation, the truth of which few will be disposed to deny. He assures him that capitalists and others are not generally guilty of placing their means in the hands of any man, and more especially a young man, without knowing a good deal of what he can do or has done; unless, indeed, where some of those by wealth or influence rule others into employing a friend or relation. That all men are the better for education is admitted, but that a high educational standard should be imposed as a condition for entering the engineering profession appears from the preponderance of opinion to be undesirable.

HOUSES FOR COLLIERIES AND WORKMEN.

It is so repugnant to the feelings of an Englishman to be compelled to dwell with several families in one house that every endeavour to provide cottage accommodation for workmen, who have naturally but a limited amount to dispose of for rent, should receive the utmost possible encouragement; more especially as, from the smaller amount of profit attending the construction of cheap houses, there is less inducement for architects and builders to give their attention to that class of dwelling. To meet the wants of workmen in general, and particularly those employed in connection with colliery operations, whether in the capacity of collier, underventurer, overman, deputy, or clerk, Mr. JOHN P. HARPER, M.E., of Derby, has prepared an admirable series of plans of colliery houses and semi-detached cottages, which can be so cheaply erected as to permit of their being let at a merely nominal rental, although affording all the comfort and convenience that need be desired.

The hollow brick wall is that which Mr. HARPER advocates, and as by this means one-third of the bricks otherwise necessary are saved, the advantage to colliery proprietors who have to build large numbers of houses will be obvious. The hollow walls, moreover, are quite as substantial and durable as solid walls of equal thickness. As in this system of building there is always an air jacket between the inner and outer portions of the walls, the damp cannot enter the rooms, so that the houses are rendered drier, warmer in winter, and cooler in summer. The advantage of the hollow wall system may be judged of from the fact that some of the houses built in dry weather upon that system by Mr. HARPER have been inhabited before quite completed without injury to the occupants. As the design of the houses and the amount of accommodation given must, of course, be dependent upon the amount of money that can be expended upon them, he has prepared several sets of plans to meet the various requirements, care being taken in all cases to give a moderate sized living room, and ample bed room accommodation.

In the plan which seems to have secured the greatest amount of approbation, for Mr. HARPER has built a considerable number of houses upon it, and the miners have always expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangements and accommodation afforded, he has given an excellent living room or kitchen 15 ft. by 14 ft. 2 in., with a small space (about 8 ft. by 3 ft.) taken out at one corner for stairs and cupboard; a parlour 11 ft. by 9 ft.; and a good cellar-pantry 9 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in.; whilst on the upper floor are three moderate sized bedrooms—one with a good fire-place in it. The privies, ash-pits, and coal stores are at a distance from the houses, so that their healthfulness is ensured. When built in blocks of not less than twelve these houses can be erected at the rate of 78s. each (exclusive of drains), and a small scullery or wash-house can be added at very little extra cost. The design appears very good, and is calculated to give good and efficient ventilation in every room. Building prices, both for labour and material, of course vary in different localities, and in some places Mr. HARPER has built them for considerably less. The design for blocks of double houses, giving living-room, pantry, and three bed-rooms, which can be built at the rate of 67s. each, in blocks of twenty-four or upwards, is not recommended by Mr. HARPER, as the ventilation is necessarily somewhat deficient—houses without outlets behind are, moreover, at all times objectionable, and the difference of scarcely 10s. per house is not nearly equivalent to the greatly diminished accommodation.

The plan for comfortable and roomy cottages for clerks, deputies, and foremen appears excellent. These are really handsome little semi-detached cottages, each house having an entrance porch, parlour, living room or kitchen, scullery, cellar, and three good bed-rooms; yet Mr. HARPER estimates that, when built with 9-in. hollow brick walls, and the interior well finished, they can be erected at 285s. per pair. Taking the designs as a whole, there is no doubt that Mr. HARPER has displayed considerable ingenuity in producing them, and that they are well worthy the attention of all who desire to attach their workmen to their works, by securing them comfortable and attractive dwellings.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.—The necessity for economising fuel appears to be forcing itself upon the attention of our engineers. The results already obtained are remarkable. Mr. Siemens proposed, a few years since, to convert all the coal into gas and vapour—to combine this mixture with equivalents of atmospheric air in the combustion chamber. The heat obtained by this was enormous, and as the arrangement included a regenerative system, but little of this heat was wasted. A large number of those gas-furnaces are now in active operation in this country for melting steel, puddling iron, for glass-making, &c., and the saving of fuel is variously stated to be from 20 to nearly 50 per cent. Millions of tons of small coal are wasted annually in and at our collieries. For some time Mr. Crampton

has had a furnace in action at Woolwich, and another at the Bowling Ironworks, in Yorkshire, in which powdered coal only is used. This powdered coal is blown into the furnace, with exactly the quantity of air which is required to effect the complete combustion of the coal. The effect is surprising—a mass of flame of the highest temperature fills the furnace, and does its work, and no smoke whatever is seen to issue from the chimney. Thus, the utilisation of all the small coal is promised, great economy is expected, and the absence of smoke is fully secured.

THE DESILVERING OF LEAD.—The system of Mr. FLACH for desilvering lead, for which a patent was obtained for the United Kingdom, has now been in operation at the Par Smelting Works, at Par, in Cornwall, for about two years, also at the works of Messrs. LOCKE, BLACKETT, and Co., Newcastle, for upwards of twelve months. In the former works Mr. PATTINSON's system has been wholly discontinued, and the proprietors are quite satisfied with the advantages of Mr. FLACH's patent over Mr. PATTINSON's method. We believe we may say that Messrs. LOCKE, BLACKETT, and Co. are also satisfied with the results of their experience so far, and that they are extending their operations by Mr. FLACH's patent. We understand facilities are afforded to lead refiners who desire to see Mr. FLACH's desilvering process in operation at the Par Works.

CONTRIBUTORIES IN MINING COMPANIES.—An important decision has been given by the Lords Justices in connection with the winding-up of the Great Wheal Busy Mining Company. The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries placed the name of Mr. Edward King upon the list of contributors in respect of 140 shares, which were purchased by him, but registered in the name of a pauper, Mr. King standing in the position of trustee. The Lords Justices reversed the decision, on the ground that the Great Wheal Busy Articles of Association did not prohibit the admission of paupers as members; so that if a person agreed to buy shares, and then had them registered in the name of a nominee, whom the company were bound to accept, he himself did not become a shareholder, and could not be deemed as having committed fraud upon the company. No fraud had been made out, and, even if it had, Lord Justice Mellish did not see how a trustee could be made a contributory.

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand seems to be rich in coal; almost every mail brings tidings of black diamonds having been discovered upon her soil. The last advice received from the province of Auckland reported that an extensive deposit had been found in the bed of a small creek on the west side of the Surrey Redoubt, in a direct north-west line with Porter's Creek, immediately facing Grahamstown. Capt. Higgins, a gentleman of experience, has minutely examined the seam, and pronounces it to be of great value, and admirably adapted for steam purposes. The coal is found on the property of his Honour the Superintendent, and is about eight miles from the coast; the country is very level, and well adapted for the laying of a tramway. The Superintendent of the province offers favourable terms to all who are prepared to work the deposit. The discovery has created considerable interest in the province, in which the consumption of coal is largely increasing.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN NEW MEXICO.—The Barro mines, which were incidentally referred to in the article on the "Treasures of New Mexico," published in the Supplement to last week's *Mining Journal*, will, it is probable, be shortly introduced to the notice of British capitalists, and as the contract for purchase will be direct between the owners and the company, instead of through a Californian middleman as usual, it is confidently anticipated that the realisable profits will be proportionately larger. The discoveries of rich and extensive silver-bearing ores in the Barro Mountains have been of a recent date, and they have been so far removed from the sources of supplies of capital, machinery, and the facilities of travel, that comparatively little has been done, but as they are situated in the thirty-second parallel of latitude, on the proposed route of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and can now be reached by a good wagon road from Mesilla or Santa Barbara (old Fort Thorne), on the Del Norte river, about 140 miles distant to the west. The road from Mesilla is that travelled by the old Butterfield overland stage route. Samples of the ores assayed by Messrs. Riehn, Hemme, and Co., of San Francisco, give results as high as 97·2 ozs. of silver to the ton, the average of five assays being 35 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. These were unpicked samples, assayed as taken from the lode. A selected sample from the J. Thompson ledge, assayed by Mr. Leopold Kuh, gave 531·94 ozs. of silver, worth 132s., to the ton, and another sample from the Argyle ledge gave, according to the same assayer, 2004·46 ozs. of silver, worth 522s., to the ton of ore. Immediately in the region of the lodes water and fuel are not very abundant, but the Gila river, which, according to Mr. McCormick, the Governor of the territory, is only about 24 miles distant, affords an abundance of water for all purposes of mining, water power included, and a bill is in Congress for connecting the Barro mines with the river by a railroad, which could be very cheaply made. Mills for the reduction of the ores will be built during the present season, and some of the most experienced miners from California and Nevada are being engaged in developing some of the lodes, and express themselves highly satisfied and astounded at their extent and the richness of the ores.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF SHROPSHIRE.

The result of the proceedings before the Vice-Chancellor respecting the OLD PARK COMPANY (Limited) and the proprietors of the property justifies the remarks our correspondent made in his report in the Journal at the onset—that the steps taken against the company were vexatious and unnecessary; and considerable satisfaction has been felt in the district at the settlement come to. As we are informed, the Vice-Chancellor, at the last meeting, enquired whether anyone was present representing the shareholders of the company, when Mr. SPRAGUE stepped forward as a shareholder and manager; his Lordship enquired if he had a statement of the affairs of the company, and of what they were in a position to pay. Mr. SPRAGUE said he had, and handed in a statement with a proposal to pay 1000s. per month. The Vice-Chancellor said the winding-up of a firm in such circumstances was out of the question, and he did not see either why they should be required to pay even as much as 3000s.; he thought 2000s. quite sufficient in the next three months.

The fact is, the former manager of the company, now the agent of the owner of the royalties, sunk upwards of 100,000s. of capital under a very loose system. Mr. PLUM and Mr. SPRAGUE, it is true, have also expended a large sum—perhaps 10,000s.—but it has been with the view of putting the works, which are very old ones, on a level with modern requirements; and these were within a few weeks of completion when proceedings were taken, and the Sheriff's officers pounced upon them.

There is every reason to believe that the company, under the present management, will weather the storm, and that had it not been for this drawback they would have done so much sooner.

Amongst the improvements may be mentioned the making of some two miles of railroad; the use of BLAKE'S stone-breakers, for breaking limestone, &c.; the erection of two kilns, 46 ft. high, for calcining ironstone; and of an entirely new blast-furnace, standing upon twelve cast-iron standards, diameter of the hearth 6 ft. 6 in., of bosh 14 ft. 9 in., height 60 ft., and is blown in by six equi-distant tuyeres. The hearth is formed especially upon LURMANN'S principle, and, of course, the gas is utilised.

THE FRENCH WORKS.—These unfortunate works have again changed hands, without, as we are aware, any immediate prospect of active operations being resumed. The purchase by Mr. SPITAL was by hap-hazard bid, at a public auction, of 8000s. No one bid above him; and they have been now sold for something like 6500s., to a gentleman living at Bangor.

Some difficulties have arisen respecting the railway company and the shareholders of the late Langley Field Company, respecting a quantity of pig-iron which lay for many years at the Madeley Court Station, and which the railway company ultimately sold to Mr. NOAH WILKES.

We have very little to report respecting current trade. At the Horsehay Works they have just completed the machinery, which was broken down before Christmas in the forge, in consequence of a tooth

of the pinion giving way, and smashing to fragments the crown wheel of the large engine. The impression among some here was that the severe frost had something to do with the accident; but the experiments made by the members of the Manchester Literary and Scientific Society, on the effects of cold upon the strength of iron, go far to show that the popular belief that intense cold causes iron to become weaker or more brittle than in ordinary higher temperature, is unfounded.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Feb. 1.—With a limited business doing, our pig-iron market closed last week with a little on sale at 51s. 7½d. cash. This week the market opened better, on account of the capitulation of Paris, and, in the buoyancy of spirits which ensued, a pretty good business was done at 51s. 9d. to 51s. 10d. cash, and 52s. to 52s. 1d. thirty days, closing sellers 51s. 9d. cash, and 52s. a month, buyers a shade less. Yesterday prices rather receded, 51s. 7d. having been accepted for cash warrants. To-day the market was again easier, and business was done at 51s. 6d. cash, and 51s. 9d. a month, for about 8000 tons, closing buyers at these prices, however, sellers 1d. per ton higher. Makers' iron, No. 1, Coltness and Gartsherrie, 60s.; Calder, 59s. 6d.; Summerlee, 58s.; Carron, 57s. 6d.; Shotts (at Leith), 56s.; Langloan, 55s.; ditto out of store, 53s. 6d.; Clyde, 55s.; Ardeer and Glengarnock, 54s. 6d. at Ardrossan; all Eglinton, 52s. 6d. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s.; No. 3, 51s. 3d. On account of the prices of makers' iron having been kept up, considerable deliveries were made ex store during January. Owing to the continued severity of the weather, the shipments of pig-iron keep short of those of last year, the returns from the whole of the Scotch ports being only 7655 tons for the week ending yesterday, against 9320 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. In manufactured iron we have to report, nominally, that prices are being quoted slightly better, and, on account of the continuance of the strike, what Scotch masters are unable to supply from stock the English masters have agreed to supply at contract prices. The only works which have not struck in Scotland are those of Williams (Wishaw), Ellis (Coatbridge) Blochairn, partially, and Govan (Glasgow). With regard to the latter works, their mill-engine gave way on Jan. 24, under circumstances which caused the trustees to offer a reward of 100l. to anyone who would give such information as would lead to the conviction of any person implicated in causing the destruction of the Govan Bar Iron Works mill-engine. The reward remains as yet unclaimed, but parties guilty of such an outrageous transaction will hardly escape the fruits of their doings. Extensive repairs will have to be made to the engine before it is fit for use, but the hands who were employed at it will be kept at some other kind of work on the premises as far as practicable. Following on this catastrophe, by a strange fatality, the millmen at Blochairn, when going forward with their work on the evening of the 27th ult., were startled by the sudden fracturing of one of the moving pinions of the driving engine of their plate-mill, the unexpected concussion tearing up the ponderous mechanism from its bed, and filling the men with alarm. We have not heard that there is any suspicion of foul play having been practised at Blochairn, but it is considered singular that in the only two millable works in this neighbourhood which had not been wholly struck the mill-engines of both should have been rendered useless in the same week. Perhaps some light will be thrown on the cause of this mishap ere long.

With regard to the strike amongst the malleable ironworkers, we regret to notice that there is no appearance of any healing influences being brought to bear on the subject in dispute. It is reported that there are between 11,000 and 12,000 names on the strike-roll, and it is said that, although the greater portion have been out of employment for four weeks, not one penny of "relief money" has yet been distributed amongst them. Destitution is beginning already to make its appearance amongst the families of the puddlers, &c., and altogether the strike looks hopeless indeed for the men. In fact, we are betraying no secret when we say that great bodies of the workmen of all grades would willingly give in were it not for the fear of others, who are as anxious to begin work as themselves. In the meantime the men have again met, and have again resolved to "resist" the proposed reduction; and they have done this in the face of deficient supplies, and the degradation of their wives and families.

Coals are bringing rather better prices within the last few days on account of a temporary deficiency of supplies, the railway company being unable to bring forward the output with sufficient celerity to market. No general advance has taken place, but buyers in some cases chose to pay a slight advance for the sake of securing priority of delivery. During the week just closed the total shipments amounted to 26,248 tons, against 23,512 tons in the same week last year. The demand both for home and shipping purposes is very good, and large spring orders are expected at good prices. Miners are keeping aloof from strikes in the meantime, and are all well engaged, their wages averaging 3s. 6d. to 5s. a day.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde is beginning to show great activity, and we are glad to note that several of our builders have work on hand sufficient to tax their greatest capacity during the year; others are adding to their contracts weekly, so that the future of shipbuilding is full of hope.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 2.—The export Coal Trade continues extremely slack, owing to the ports in Northern Europe being closed with ice, and, in consequence, matters are only dull at many of the steam coal collieries, and stocks are, of course, accumulating at some of the works. The coasting trade, however, is very brisk, and there is a demand for House and Manufacturing Coal; and for coke the demand continues extremely good, both for home consumption and for shipment. The long winter, with intense frost, is being most seriously felt by many classes of workmen in the district, and a change of weather is anxiously looked for, and this, with the termination of the war, which is now considered an accomplished fact, is expected to give a great impetus to all the staple trades of the district.

The unfortunate accidents at Wheatley Hill and Seaham Collieries have, as might be expected, produced a profound sensation throughout the district. The sudden rush of water into the workings at Wheatley Hill, and the remarkable escape of the fourteen men and boys in the first instance, was sufficiently startling, but no hope was entertained that any of the men left in the pit could possibly be saved. Ultimately, however, two of them were saved, and the account given by one of their imprisonment for a period of 55 hours, and their almost miraculous deliverance by the Thornley men, discloses one of the most touching and tragic scenes to be found in the annals of coal mining. Nothing like it has been experienced here since the loss of the men at the Hartley pit, but it most resembles the awful case of inundation already noticed in the Journal, which took place at the Heaton Colliery, in the year 1815. The case at Seaham was also very remarkable. It appears, from the position in which the man Candlish was found, that he had never been able to leave the spot in which he was overwhelmed by the roaring flood, for he still held in his hand the "token," or ticket, which he was about, as usual, to put on the tub he was on the point of filling with coal, never to be accomplished; and his other hand and arm was tightly clasped round a prop, evidently to prevent his being carried away by the relentless torrent, and here he was evidently drowned—the water continuing to accumulate. Both these occurrences have brought out in a strong light the heroism and determination of the British pitmen, and many of these men deserve something more than passing commendation—Brown, the deputy, who rushed back from the bottom of the Wheatley Hill pit, and saved two men, Smith and Regan, from the jaws of death. The intrepid man Smith, who encouraged his companions to keep awake, still hoping that their lives would be saved, and yet was overcome himself with sleep, and when he again awoke found two of his companions dead, and the third, and only one yet alive, temporarily insane, and the deputy at Thornley Main, who rushed into the water, though there was only 6 in. of space at the top of the seam, and dragged Smith and Regan out, surely all these men have proved themselves real heroes under the most trying circumstances, and deserve a medal, or some particular notice, in order to commemorate their deeds. As might be expected, the men at Thornley have been much excited, and refused to return to work until Monday, when an

arrangement was arrived at. The men appear to be inclined to throw blame on some of the subordinate officials, and various rumours are afloat, but all this ought properly to be left to be decided at the inquest, which will be held shortly, and a most searching and satisfactory investigation is certain to be made.

The dilatory conduct of the Government in delaying so long the appointment of an Inspector has again been the subject of remark, and also the very shabby so-called economy which induced them to reduce the salary of the Inspector for South Durham, a district certainly of the greatest importance, looking at the immense output of coal, and the large number of men employed, with the depth and importance of the mines situated there. In many respects the district is, perhaps, the most important for coal mining in the kingdom, and it is, therefore, difficult to understand on what principle it was arranged that the Mine Inspector for it should only have a second-class stipend.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, at which the business to be brought forward is varied and important.—1. The secretary will read the proceedings of the council, and afterwards several gentlemen stand for election.—2. A paper will be read by Mr. A. Bonlands, M.A., "On Underground Surveying," and the following papers will be discussed: "Practice in Underground Surveying, and Advocacy of Contoured Mining Plans," by Mr. W. F. Howard; "Practice of Mine Levelling," by Mr. J. A. Ramsay; and the report of the safety-committee. [A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.]

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 2.—The Iron Trade of both districts of this county remains rather dull. There is a steady, quiet demand for the ordinary makes of iron, but the mills and forges are not generally running full time, and as yet the year has not opened with anything like animation. The prospects of peace on the Continent are creating hopes of improvement; but it is as yet by no means certain that the close of the war, should it terminate, would lead at once to an active trade. The progress of the wages dispute in Scotland, and of Mr. T. Hughes's arbitration in the North of England, is watched with great interest, as the course taken there cannot fail to influence the trade here.

At the Railway Rolling Stock Company meeting, on Tuesday, at the offices, Wolverhampton (Mr. J. Perks in the chair), Mr. J. Underhill, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the business had been carried on satisfactorily, although a large amount of capital had been unemployed during the half-year. The profit, amounting to £988, 2s. 2d., enabled the directors to recommend the declaration of the usual dividend—namely, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the preference shares, and at the rate of 12 per cent. (free of income tax) on the ordinary shares. The amount required for such dividend was as per list below:—Dividend on ordinary shares, £200,750; dividend on redeemable preference shares, £81,194, 6d.; dividend on irredeemable ditto, £211, 6s. 4d.; total, £382,045, 6s. 4d. After debiting the reserve fund with the amount required to make up the sum necessary to pay the dividends as proposed, and crediting it with the dividend on its shares, this fund would stand at £1,579, 6s. 11d., and the dividends, if approved, would be paid at once; 452 wagons have been purchased and 30 sold during the half-year, leaving 1181 in the possession of the company. The directors had pleasure in announcing that since the closing of the books they had secured a large quantity of rolling stock, and that the prospects for the full employment of the capital of the company were better than for some time past.

The Daily Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

Most of the mills and forges are doing a fair amount of work, and all the producers of "marked" iron continue to command the official list prices, but for second and more inferior productions business has been done at a low figure for cash. There continues a fair demand for pig-iron. Hot-blasted pig-iron is realising from 3l. 12s. to 3l. 17s. 6d., and in some few instances higher rates are demanded, but this is where the quality is unexceptionable; cold blast is fetching from 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d. There is but little of the latter sort manufactured in these districts, its make being confined chiefly to Shropshire. Cinder pigs range from 2l. 15s. to 3l. 2s. 6d. The price depends in a great measure whether they are made from "cap" or "flue" cludge.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been addressed to Mr. R. Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, in reference to the Mineral Statistics published by the Geological Survey:—

Bilston Ironworks, near Wolverhampton, Jan. 7.—Sir: I think I am fully entitled to an annual copy of the Statistics for I take an interest in them, and my information to you has certainly been useful in correcting errors of magnitude from time to time. You know that you have never given Staffordshire credit for the proper quantity of materials raised; for a long time you persisted that Staffordshire exported no coal beyond the limits of the county, and that it did not raise enough for its own purposes—in fact, you wrote to me that it was an importing county, but I see that you have now given credit for exporting in 1869:—

To Birmingham	Tons 773,573
Along Birmingham Canal and other canals	38,375
By London and North-Western Railway	651,916

Total	Tons 1,463,864
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But you have left out altogether the exports from the west side of Dudley, including the Earl of Dudley's collieries, the channels of export being the Great Western Railway, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, and the River Severn. In the year 1867 you gave these figures:—

Via Great Western Railway	Tons 290,720
Via Staffordshire Canal	2,9,843

Total	Tons 500,563
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I think, therefore, we are fairly justified in putting the export by these two channels for 1869 at 500,000 tons, which, added to the above, makes a total of 2,226,864 tons, and not of 1,623,645, as given by you (see p. 111 of the "Mineral Statistics").

Again, with regard to North Staffordshire, I wrote to you two years ago, showing that you had inadvertently made great errors. You gave 250,000 tons raw ironstone as the get of the North Staffordshire coal field, when I most conclusively showed you that the produce could not be less than 1,120,000 tons. The produce of the Churnet Valley I showed you by figures could not exceed 100,000 tons, yet you still continue to give it as 687,749 tons (see p. 66). The produce of the coal field of North Staffordshire you give as 603,000 tons raw ironstone. I make it as under:—

Calculated stone exported by railway and canal	Tons 372,375
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Calculated stone consumed in the district to make 231,913 tons of pig-iron	463,826
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Calculated	836,201
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Equal to raw	1,254,300
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Add produce of Churnet Valley	75,709
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Total ironstone of North Staffordshire	1,330,000
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The produce of North Staffordshire in ironstone you give as 350,000 tons, although there are 95 furnaces in blast, two-thirds of these making nine iron from native produce principally. No doubt the get of ironstone has greatly fallen in North Staffordshire of late years, but not to this extent. Looking over the list of blast-furnaces, I find upwards of 60 producing best iron, and I am inclined to think the native ironstone required to supply these furnaces cannot be less than 700,000 tons per annum, particularly since the imports of hematite ores have fallen off to half the quantity formerly used.—JOHN W. SPARROW.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 2.—The Iron and Coal Trades remain without alteration, so far as regards Derbyshire. A large tonnage of house coal is being forwarded to London, and the opposition between the Great Northern and the Midland Railway Companies is still maintained. It, however, does not give so much satisfaction as might be expected, for no one can expect for a moment that it can continue for any great length of time. The consequence is that trade gets rather unsettled in the absence of those guarantees for the continuance of the existing rate which would admit of entering into contracts for a length of time. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the very important question between the two companies and the other proprietors who are interested will be speedily settled. Railway disputes between rival companies have been amicably arranged by means of arbitration, and there is no reason why the present one should not be. Such a man as the Marquis of Salisbury would be capable of satisfactorily adjusting the existing difference. The subscription on behalf of the sufferers by the explosion at Renshaw Park Colliery, at Ekeington, has already produced a large sum. The owners give 500l., and amongst the subscribers are the Duke of Devonshire, one of the largest mineral owners in the county. As there is no Union of workmen at the collieries in Derbyshire the men at Staveley and other places are moving in the matter in a praiseworthy manner, and such a sum will be raised as to ensure the maintenance of the widows and children.

The heavy branches of the Sheffield trade are still active, and likely to be so for some time, and now that Mr. Secretary Boutwell has admitted on the part of the United States Government he acquits our merchants of the charge of fraud made against them in invoicing goods sent there, a large increase in the American trade may now be looked forward to. The ammonia plate mills continue busy, and notwithstanding the capitulation of Paris, there is every reason to believe that the manufacture of warlike material will increase more than otherwise. Rails are still in good demand, as are also ordinary plates. There is more doing in general cutlery, both on home and foreign account, with some slight improvement in a few qualities of tools. There are some very large orders in hand for Bessemer rails, tyres, and axles, and makers are likely to have a very busy season of activity. At the works in the neighbourhood of Rotherham trade has improved of late, and several new blast-furnaces are in course of construction. The mills are now in full operation, with good coal, which are likely to last for some months. Boiler plates, sheets, and bar-iron are in very fair request, and a steady business is being done at the foundries. The collieries in the district are very fully worked. Complaints are still general respecting the deficiency in wagon accommodation by the railway companies, that the development of the trade is much retarded.

Steam coal so far is in but moderate request, but a very large tonnage continues to be sent over the Great Northern to London. It is expected that during the next week a good deal of coal will be sent to Paris from the Yorkshire ports by way of Dieppe.

A meeting of the South Yorkshire Steam Coalowners' Association was held on Saturday at the Angel Hotel, Doncaster (Mr. C. Bartholomew in the chair), when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The prospects of the trade were freely discussed, and a confident hope was expressed that the ensuing spring would see the coalowners in a better state than they had been for some time. Some of the shippers believed that they could frustrate the objects of the association, which had been started for the purpose of supplying consumers direct from the collieries, and without the intervention of a third person or middleman, and it only required a fair rate by railway to do so. It was also considered necessary that the price should be maintained during the summer months at 7s. per ton. The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, Feb. 2.—The capitulation of Paris, and the arrangement for an armistice, fills most people with a hope that peace will soon be restored on the Continent; and this news has had the effect of creating a more buoyant feeling in the Iron Trade during the past two or three days. There was a decidedly better feeling on "Change" at Middlesbrough, and a goodly number of enquiries for pig-iron were made. Several of those consumers who have lately purchased little more iron than they absolutely required have been buyers within the past few days, and some rather heavy parcels are reported to have been sold. Quotations were very firm, indeed, iron was sold at an improvement upon last week's rates. Prices may be given as follows:—For No. 1, 50s. 6d.; No. 3, 48s. 6d. to 47s.; No. 4, 45s. 6d., net cash at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the Tees. The warrant stock at Middlesbrough is unchanged since last market day, when it was 12,039 tons. The Ironmasters' Association return for January is not yet issued, but stocks in makers' hands are expected to be considerably increased. There is no expectation that prices will suffer in consequence of the increase of stocks, inasmuch as the quantity now in hand is not more than a reasonable stock for the district, and besides this consideration, it is generally believed that the spring deliveries will quickly clear off recent accumulations.

A few enquiries for rails have been made recently, and an order or two—though not very large ones—are reported to have been given to Cleveland houses. There is a little more animation in the rail market just now. In view, doubtless, of spring time, but there is no improvement observable in prices. Many manufacturers are very bare for orders, and are fast clearing off those now on their books, and are anxiously endeavouring to secure fresh work, otherwise their mills will have to go on broken time. For shipbuilders' iron there is a steady demand. The Scotch trade has brought some few orders for plates to the North of England, and slightly improved the market for this class of iron. Bars are in only dull market. A few fair orders for pipes and castings of different kinds have lately been given out, but foundry prices are still unchanged, and are very low. Engineering houses are in possession of unexecuted orders to last them for some considerable time.

The wages question and its settlement is causing some amount of interest this week. Mr. Hughes, M.P., has commenced his investigation at Darlington into the state of the trade, to enable him to give his award.

At the Consett Iron Company (Limited) meeting, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, it was resolved to pay an interim dividend of 7s. 6d., clear of income tax, on the 15th instant.

It is understood that the Institute of Mechanical Engineers have accepted the invitation of the Cleveland Institute of Engineers to hold their annual meeting at Middlesbrough in August next.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 2.—The latest intelligence in regard to the conditions upon which peace is to be established between France and Germany has considerably "damped" the prospects of the Iron Trade. The terms are generally looked upon as quite inadmissible, and therefore a continuance of complications is again anticipated. But little had transpired since last week to cause any manifest change in the position of the trade, but up to a day or two ago there was obviously a movement, and a movement. After the capitulation of Paris became a fact the question whether war would be resumed on the expiration of the armistice gave rise to much speculation, the general belief being that the conflict had at last reached the end. This was, no doubt, the principal cause of the slight movement in business which was beginning to take place. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that anything should occur to mar the effect which the better feeling was producing in the iron markets. Very little more animation is observable at the works, and it can scarcely now be said that makers are sanguine as to future prospects. Business continues quiet, and it is much to be feared that that cheerful tone which was beginning to characterise the markets has collapsed. There is again the same unwillingness to enter into extensive engagements. Makers have, indeed, a very good reason for their indisposition, the present obtainable prices being far too low to admit of very large transactions, especially as long as there is any prospect of manufacturers being placed in a more favourable position to command their values for their products. Cautiousness must still be observed on both sides, and both manufacturers and merchants are equally anxious to see the peace of Europe actually ensured before they enter into engagements beyond the requirements of the time being. While so much uncertainty exists it cannot be expected that business will be transacted with that freedom which is so desirable and necessary to the progress of the trade. The rail-mills are just a little better employed than they were some weeks ago, there being a steadily increasing demand on account of the United States, and a few orders for Canada. In some instances there are still the mainstay of operations in the rail branches. In some houses a little improvement, railway iron being more freely enquired for by the home railway companies. Bars are also reported in better request, and a pretty good enquiry is kept up for plates for shipbuilding purposes. Pigs are in slightly better demand. There is very little change to be noted in the Tin-Plate Trade. The reductions made in the price of tin are favourable to tin-plate makers.

It is difficult yet to say whether the armistice agreed upon between the French and Germans will lead to improvement or otherwise in the Steam Coal Trade. A permanent peace would, undoubtedly, lead to better times in the trade, although when war was declared it was thought that there would be a large enquiry for steam coal from this district, for the use of the Navy, but the expectation was soon dispelled. During the last three or four months the purchases on account of France have not been one-half of what they were previous to the commencement of hostilities; and now that such extensive damage has been done throughout that country, there is little doubt that a brisk demand for coal would be the immediate result of the settlement of the war. It is probable that lower freights would prevail, consequently upon German vessels being allowed to carry on their trade, and this would in some measure tell in favour of the colliery proprietors. The demand from the Italian, Turkish, West Indian, and South American markets shows no change from last week, the clearances being about the same. The mail packet companies are taking full average quantities. The House Coal Trade is tolerably buoyant, the majority of the collieries being fairly employed. With such a severe winter it might have been expected that the demand for house qualities would have been brisker, but the capacity of the collieries is not so extensive that the demand must be large to cause manifest activity.

FOREIGN MINES.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have received a remittance of 544½ ozs. of gold dust, the produce of the month ending Nov. 29. The average yield of gold was 1½ oz. to the ton of mineral. The loss on the month's working was 100,000 lbs. of silver. The Bolivi Mine, Mr. Rouch writes:—A new lode of very promising appearance has been discovered in Juan Cristobal, and will shortly (perhaps may already be) furnishing mineral to the mill. Maria Dama this last month gave produce sufficient to pay its cost, less about 4l. or 5l. sterling, and a cross-cut is being made, and will probably be finished in less than a month, to a lode believed to be rich. In the Silencio Mine, a cross-cut, made by the order of M. Oscar de Greiff, has resulted in the discovery of a lode which has very abundant mineral in quantity, and apparently of very good quality, which will now be going into the mills. As to the Frontino Mine, Mr. Rouch reports:—There is a loss there this month (November) of about 25½, but old Carmen lode was improving, and gives hope of some profit this month.

PACIFIC.—J. Brown, Jan. 12: Lander Hill Mine: In the 550, north-west, we have about 40 ft. more to come under the incline in the 40 ft. level; the ground in this level is very favourable for progress. The ground has been very hard for progress in the 550 ft. level south, but to-day it appears to be getting better, the floors of ground taking about the same angle as the lode in this district, the ground looking more favourable for a lode than for some time past. The lode in the 400 ft. level is about 13 in. wide, and from the appearance I think will improve as we drive. I am cross-cutting from the shaft through the break south, and find from the underlie that we have several feet further to drive to intersect the lode. We find occasional stones of ruby silver ore in the disordered ground, which makes me think we shall find something good here.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—J. D. McLenn, Jan. 7: We are still waiting for a thaw, but in the meantime have fired two blasts in quick succession, one of 400 lbs., and the last of 300, so that we have any quantity of loose dirt, and it will now be going into the mills. As to the Frontino Mine, Mr. Rouch reports:—As soon as it rains, so as to wash the ditches entirely at their heads, we shall have plenty of water. The dry weather will retard returns, but has benefited us in enabling us to get up powder and discharge our blasts without having to contend with the intolerable mud of the country in winter, and consequent high freights. I will write you again of the tunnel in a few days. All is well.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN.—Captain Champion, Jan. 16: Since my last report all hands have been busy preparing the dressing-floors for cleaning the crushed ore, and putting the shaft-works in order for sinking another level. The engineers have so far completed the engine and crusher as to enable me to say all the machinery will be put to work next Thursday or Friday. The crusher-floors are ready for washing the crushed ore.—Since then the following telegram has been received:—Galata, Jan. 31: Pumping-engine and crusher in good working order; crushing and dressing ore satisfactory; yield good.

PESTARENA UNITED (Gold).—Telegram: Signor G. Franz, Palanza, Feb. 2: Gold obtained in January 389 ozs., from 639 tons of ore.

ALAMILLOS.—Jan. 18: The lode in the 60, west of San Rafael shaft, is large, producing a little lead, but not enough to value. In the 50, west of San Martin shaft, the lode is small and poor, and the ground is harder than it has been. The ground is still very hard in the 50, east of La Magdalena shaft,

and the lode of no value. In the 75, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is compact and regular, consisting of calcareous spar and lead ore, and yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode is much smaller than usual in the 75, west of Taylor's shaft, and is unproductive at present. In the 50, west of San Yago shaft, the lode is large and strong, containing spots of lead ore, but very deficient in value. In the 30, east of San Victor's shaft, we have resumed the driving on the south branch, which yields 1 ton per fathom. No improvement has taken place in the 30, east of San Carlos shaft, since the date of our last report. In the 20, east of Addis's shaft, the lode continues very regular, yielding 1½ ton per fathom, and there is every prospect of a great length of good ground being opened up. The lode has undergone a great improvement in the 20, west of Addis's, within the last fortnight, yielding at present 2½ ton per fathom. In the 40, east of Crosby's engine-shaft, the lode is very regular, giving 1 ton per fathom, and we expect this level to open a fine run of ore ground. The lode is poor as present in the 40, west of Crosby's cross-cut. In the 20, east of Swaffield's shaft, the ground is still very unsettled, and the lode disturbed by cross-heals, but in the same level west the lode has been very regular since last report, and produces 1½ ton per fathom.—Shafts and Wizes: The men are making good progress with San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 50. Nothing has taken place worthy of notice at Taylor's engine-shaft, under the branch in San Andrian's shaft, under the 60, is poor. At Morris's shaft, under the 30, the lode yields 1 ton per fathom, and is compact and firm. The lode in Ruiz's winze, below the 20, continues much the same, producing 1 ton per fathom. In Sula winze, under the 60, the lode is without change, yielding ¾ ton per fathom. Roque's winze is holed to the 75, west of Taylor's engine-shaft; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Horro's winze, under the 30, has reached the required depth for another level.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

The Calabria has brought 17 silver bars, valued at 3945l., from the South Aurora Silver Mine, White Pine, Nevada.

"HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT."—Mr. E. J. Bartlett, of Great St. Helen's, has published the eighth edition of this valuable little work. The great success attending the previous editions has induced him to continue his pamphlet, that for a reference, upon the matters on which he treats, will be found clear, concise, interesting, and useful.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NEUROUS DERANGEMENTS.—Not only is the nervous system affected by variations of temperature, atmospheric vicissitudes, dietetic errors, excessive indulgence in stimulants, fatigue of muscle, and anxiety of mind, but it also intensely sympathises with all these, and in the body. These excellent pills, now long noted for their powers of promoting digestion, regulating secretions, and enforcing excretions, have likewise proved themselves the most certain of neurotonics, or strengtheners of the nerves, and the best preservers of vital energy. In winter Holloway's pills are especially useful in guarding the system against malaria, influenza, heart-sickness, cough, and sore throat, and the weakness engendered by a sluggish circulation, or too low vitality.

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To be conducted on the COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
OFFICES.—No. 22, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the very valuable mine known as North Hove, situated on the banks of the River Tamar, in the parish of Beerferris, in the county of Devon. The sett is extensive, being upwards of 700 fms. from north to south and 200 fms. from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the South Ward Mine; on the south by the old Tamar Silver-lead Mine (locally known as South Tamar), and the late South Tamar Mines, the value of which has been returned to the shareholders a very large sum in dividend, and the latter nearly £20,000 up to the time of the unfortunate accident in 1856.

The sett is in the lands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Right Honourable the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe; the dues are 1-18th, and the term for 21 years.

A perpendicular shaft has been sunk to the 110 fms. level, and levels driven on the course of the lode at the 30, 40, 70, 80, and 100. This lode is the same which has been very productive to a depth of 250 fms. from surface in the Tamar Silver-lead Mine, and North Hove being immediately north of it, there can be but little doubt of the issue from a vigorous development of this fine property. Hundreds of tons of rich ore have been returned, and at the time the mine was abandoned, as the accompanying and other reports in existence will prove, the adventurers were on the eve of being rewarded with success. From these reports it may be confidently stated the sufficient return on the mine made within six months of starting the shaft to pay the cost of opening up the ground.

The mine is very favourably situated in respect of import of goods and export of ores, being in close proximity to a quay, free of charge, on the navigable river Tamar. A large stream of water, available for dressing purposes, flows through the sett.

The surface buildings and plant, in good condition, consist of a substantial engine-house and stack, with coal yard, smith's shop, and counting-house. A 50 in. pumping-engine, with a 22 in. drawing engine, and a 22 in. water wheel, which will be sufficient to carry the shaft down to almost any depth; and it is estimated that the total cost of draining the mine to the 110 fms. level, including the necessary machinery, &c., will not exceed £3000.

It is proposed to carry on the concern on the Cost-book System, in 3000 shares, 10s. per share to be called up at once for the purchase of machinery, &c., and calls of 5s. per share at intervals, as may be required. A general meeting will be held as soon as the share list is completed, for the appointment of the committee of management and officers.

The promoters do not reserve to themselves any portion of the shares or promotion money, and merely require that their out-of-pocket expenses for leases, &c., may be reimbursed them.

All further information may be obtained, and a plan of the sett with other reports may be seen, by applying to Mr. T. B. LAWS, at the office of the company.

REPORTS.

Beerferris, April 27.—I beg to hand you my report of the North Hove Mine, situated in the parish of Beerferris, Devon. The lode in the 30 fms. level, south of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, with ore throughout; in the same level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore. In the 40 fms. level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, with ore throughout. The 50 has not been driven south, nor have any of the levels below. In the 40 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel and ore. In the 60 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of floor-silver-lead ore. In the 70 fms. level north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel and silver-lead ore. In the 80 fms. level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing capel and ore, and worth 7 cwt. of ore per fathom; this ground will be taken away at a large profit. In the 100 fms. level north the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 20 cwt. of rich silver ore per fathom. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 110 fms. level; during the sinking of the last 10 fms. a great change took place in the ground, from a dark blue to a beautiful white silica; wherever a similar change has taken place in this or the adjoining mine, it is an evidence of a rich and productive lode; this has never been known to fail. A cross-cut has been driven at this point 7 fms., but is not extended far enough by 2 fms. to intersect the lode in this level; when intersected I have reason to believe it will be found very rich. With regard to the backs of the various levels, I may with safety say there will be from ten to twelve pitches let on tribute, at 10s. in 11, the lead only being worth about 12s. 10s. per ton; average price of the ore is 25s. per ton—that is, for lead, for silver, and for silica; but there is nothing to do with the silver. A quantity of halvas now lying at surface will profit the shareholders full 1000l. after the stamps are erected. The facilities for working this mine are great, the same being on the banks of the Tamar, where all material can be imported, and the produce exported at a very trifling cost; there is also a large stream of water passing through the sett, which is available for all dressing purposes.

JAMES SPRAGUE.

For Sixteen Years Manager of this Mine.

This report is confirmed by the testimony of 18 working miners, whose names can be seen at the office.

North Hove Mine, Beerferris, April 30, 1867.—I beg to hand you my report of the above mine. I was dresser at this mine for four years, and at the time operations were suspended. The price of the ore raised was from £25 to £28 per ton, and the quantity raised was about 20 tons per month; but this might have been from 30 to 40 tons per month had the mine been properly worked. The highest tribute given, taking the lead portion, did not exceed 7s. in 20s., and all the ground that would not let at that tribute is now standing through the mine. I am certain, had this mine been properly worked, (say) at £12 per ton for the ore, that all the ground would have been taken away by tributaries down to the 90, and below that level, where the lode was driven on at the 100, most of the ground would be taken away at £6 per ton, and even less than that, as there is a fine lode in the 100 end, and also in the stopes following the end. The lode for the whole of the distance driven at the 100 greatly improved from the levels above. The shaft was sunk to the 110 with all the possible speed, and the cross-cut driven out to the lode within about 2 or 3 fms., when, to the surprise of everyone that knew the mine, it was suspended, and the manager, no doubt, was the cause of it, as the ground had greatly changed, and the lode considerably improved, which was contrary to his former reports. The last month this mine worked more than £100 profit was made, and several tons of ore were left underground, broken in that month, which was not drawn to surface. I am certain, should this mine be set to work again, that what I have stated will be found correct, and that with proper management it will make a good and lasting property. I had the opinions of all the men that worked on network and tribute, besides, the whole of the ore-dressing was under my direction down to the time of suspension. I shall take up as many shares as I possibly can, should the mine be set to work.

JAMES DENNIS.

Tamar Silver-lead Mine, Beerferris, April, 1867.—According to your request, I beg to hand you my report of the North Hove Mine, situated in the parish of Beerferris, on the same lode as the old Tamar Silver-lead Mine, which has yielded such large profits for upwards of 29 years to the shareholders. The engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly to the 110, and the cross-cut driven within 3 fms. of the lode. In sinking the last 10 fms. a different channel of ground was met with, it having changed from a very dark to a beautiful light silica or clay-slate, of precisely the same character as in the old Tamar Mine. The 100 north has been driven full 50 fms. through a productive lode, and a quantity of silver-lead taken away from the backs, and the lode never looked so well as when operations were suspended. The 90 has been driven some 20 fms. further than the 100, through a very strong lode, and opened up a large quantity of ground that will pay well for taking away. The same remarks will apply to all the levels, from the 90 to the 30. My opinion is that you have three very important points in this mine. The first is a good perpendicular shaft to the 110 for future workings. Secondly, the great change in the character of the ground between the 100 and 110. A precisely similar change took place in the Tamar Silver-lead Mine at the same depth, where the lode became much more productive, and continued so down through the mine to the depth of 250 fms., which was the cause of the shareholders having such large profits. In my opinion, operations at this mine ought not to have been suspended. The third point is the large and splendid piece of ground you have to the north of the engine-shaft for more than half a mile on the course of the lode where it joins the South Ward Mine, from which many tons of rich ore was raised at a very shallow depth. The ore in North Hove is very rich, worth from £25 to £28 per ton. I shall be most happy to give any further information you may require.

THOMAS FOOTE.

J. TAYLOR AND CO. SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c.,
MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET,
MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the category of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at the above address, weighing from 1 cwt. to 6½ cwts., out of a lode valued at £100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding 2½ tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the kingdom presenting advantages anything approaching this mine.

We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present low price at which they are offered, as we feel fully convinced that they will soon realise five or six times their present price.

The mine has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Llangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £800,000, and raised ore to the value of more than £6,000,000 sterling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

Over 50 tons of lead ore is now broken, and would have been on the market by this time but for the severe frost preventing crushing and dressing operations. However, in about a fortnight or three weeks after the frost has disappeared this large pile of ore can be prepared. The lodes are opening up remarkably well, one of which is over 6 ft. wide, and there is every indication of this mine becoming one of the richest in the Principality.

A few shares may now be obtained, at £2 10s. per share, by early application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and CO., Mining Exchange, South King-street, Manchester.

J. TAYLOR and CO. have also FOR SALE A FEW SHARES in the CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at £4 per share. At this mine the water-wheel, drawing machine, and crushers, which have for some time past been under preparation, are now nearly completed, and it is expected that sales of ore will very soon be made. Dressing operations have been going on for some time past.

The Cwm Ricket is in close proximity to the Van Mine, the shares of which have within a very short time advanced from £4 5s. to over £5 3s. per share.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
Subscribed capital, £2,500,000, in 50,000 shares of £50 each.
Paid-up capital, £1,000,000. Reserve fund, £500,000.
DIRECTORS.
LORD ALFRED HERVEY.
THOS. TYRINGTON, Esq.
PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BURMESTER, Esq.
THOMAS STOCK COWIE, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—William McKewan, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES—H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.
SECRETARY—F. Clappison, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.
MANAGER—Whitbread Thomson, Esq.
ASSISTANT MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, HELD on THURSDAY, the 2d February, 1871, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following report for the year ending the 31st December, 1870, was read by the Secretary.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the chair.
The directors in submitting to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending the 31st December last, have the satisfaction to report that after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £87,167 16s. 4d. This sum added to £7181 4s. 4d. brought from the last account produces a total of £94,349 0s. 8d.

The usual dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year is recommended, together with a bonus of 3 per cent., both free of income tax, which will absorb £90,000, and leave £449 0s. 8d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The present dividend and bonus, added to the June payment, will be 17½ per cent. for the year 1870.

The directors retiring by rotation are:—William Nicol, Esq., Thomas Tyrington, Esq., and Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
The dividend and bonus (together £1 16s. per share) free of income tax will be payable at the head office or at any of the branches on or after Monday the 13th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Dec. 31, 1870.

Dr.—Capital paid up	£ 1,000,000 0 0	
Reserve fund	500,000 0 0	
Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.	£13,396,251 11 1	
Liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities	3,110,121 18 5	16,506,373 9 6
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	7,181 4 4	
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	255,157 13 6	262,338 17 10
Total	£18,268,712 7 4	
Cr.—Cash on hand at head office and branches, and with Bank of England	£ 1,995,283 17 10	
Cash placed at call and at notice covered by securities	1,672,294 2 2	£ 3,667,578 0 0
Investments, viz.:— Government and guaranteed stocks	1,399,882 0 0	
Other stocks and securities	83,542 15 2	1,483,424 15 2
Discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country	9,607,534 5 4	
Liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the bank, as per contra	3,110,121 18 5	12,717,656 3 9
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings	247,640 0 0	
Interest paid to customers	48,521 19 9	
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries	103,882 8 8	
Total	£18,268,712 7 4	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Dr.—Interest paid to customers, as above	£ 48,521 19 9	
Expenses, as above	103,882 8 8	
Rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	15,585 8 9	
Dividend of 6 per cent. for half-year	60,000 0 0	
Bonus of 3 per cent.	50,000 0 0	
Balance carried forward	4,349 0 8	
Total	£262,338 17 10	
Cr.—Balance brought forward from last account	£ 7,181 4 4	
Gross profits for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	255,157 13 6	
Total	£262,338 17 10	

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WM. JARDINE,
WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.
R. H. SWAINE,

London and County Bank, 26th January, 1871.

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

- 1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
- 2.—That a dividend of 6 per cent., together with a bonus of 3 per cent., both free of income tax, be declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1870, payable on and after Monday, the 13th instant, and that the balance of £449 0s. 8d. be carried forward to profit and loss new account.
- 3.—That William Nicol, Esq., Thomas Tyrington, Esq., and Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., be re-elected directors of this company.
- 4.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.
- 5.—That William Jardine, William Norman, and Richard Hinds Swaine, Esqs., be elected auditors for the current year, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to them for their services during the past year.
- 6.—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the general manager, and to all the other officers of the bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:—

7.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) WILLIAM NICOL, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the company, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1870, with a BONUS of THREE PER CENT. will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Monday the 13th inst.

By order of the Board, W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 3, 1871.

TURTON, NEAR BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.
SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN TURTON MOOR COLLIERY AND FIRE-
BRICK WORKS, now in active operation, with all the EXTENSIVE ERREC-
TIONS, valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, TRAM-ROAD, &c., belonging
thereto, including the LESSEE'S INTEREST in the COAL and FIRE-CLAY
under about 400 acres of land.

MESSRS. WM. LOMAX, LOMAX, SONS, AND MILLS
respectfully announce that they are instructed by the Trustees under
the will of the late Robert Heywood, Esq., to OFFER BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, at Five for Six o'clock P.M. most
punctually, at the Three Crowns Inn, Deansgate, Bolton (if not in the mean-
time disposed of by private treaty), subject to such conditions as shall be then
produced, the LEASEHOLD ESTATE and INTEREST of the VENDORS of
and in all that COLLIERY and FIRE-BRICK WORKS, known as

TURTON MOOR COLLIERY.
Situate at TURTON, five miles from Bolton, immediately adjoining the turn-
pike-road leading from Bolton to Over Darwen and Blackburn, with the machine
house, cart, steam, office, workshops, grinding and drying sheds, kilns,
chimney, and other erections, and the whole of the mines or beds of coal and
fire-clay under 400 statute acres or thereabouts of land, at Turton Moor; to-
gether with the valuable STEAM ENGINES for winding, pumping, and grinding
purposes, with the BOILER, SHAFT FITTINGS, TRAMWAYS, WEIGH-
ING MACHINE, GRINDING MILL, and other MACHINERY and PLANT in
and upon the premises, a schedule of which will be produced at the time of sale.
The colliery is opened out by a winding shaft and an air shaft about 52 yards
in depth, with roadways driven therefrom, and the mines have been proved to
be of excellent quality, the produce commanding ready sale in the district.
The colliery is held by lease, dated the 16th March, 1870, for the unexpired
residue of a term of twenty-eight years and three quarters, commencing on the
25th day of December, 1867, subject to the yearly footage rent of £50 per foot
per Lancashire acre of 7840 square yards for the coal, and to an acreage surface
rent of £20 per superficial Lancashire acre, irrespective of the thickness, for the
fire-clay, such footage and acreage rents to yield a minimum yearly rent of
£120 during the said term, and to the covenants and conditions in the said lease
contained.

A plan of the workings may be seen, and particulars with other information
may be had by applying to Mr. JOHN CROSS, Mining Agent, Cross-street, Man-
chester; or to Messrs. RUSHTON and ARMISTEAD, Solicitors, Bolton, at whose
offices a plan of the workings of the mines, and a copy of the lease, may be seen.
Bolton, January 16th, 1871.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. JOHN WHITE, of 12, Cases Street, Clayton Square,
Liverpool, will, under instructions from the Liquidator of the South
Barrule Slate Quarry Company (Limited), in liquidation, OFFER FOR SALE,
BY AUCTION, at the Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-street, Liverpool, on
Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1871, at Half-past One o'clock P.M., exact
time, the LEASE, direct from the Crown, of the well-known

SOUTH BARRULE SLATE QUARRY,
Situate in the parishes of PATRICK and MALEU, in the ISLE OF MAN.
The grant comprises 623 acres or thereabouts, and is for a term of 21 years,
from the 10th of October, 1852, at a rent of £1 per annum, and a royalty of 1-12th
of all slate and other stones gotten, and a dead rent merging in royalty of £20
per annum.

Upwards of £20,000 have been expended in the development of this quarry,
which produces excellent roofing slates for which there is a large demand in the
Island.

The property is approached by good roads, and is within five miles of a ship-
ping port. It is also well supplied with water power, and contains an extensive
body of metal now exposed.

The rails, wagons, machines, implements, and stock of slate will be included
in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. J. S. JACKSON,
Ramsay, Isle of Man; Mr. JOHN CRISTAL, Surveyor, Ramsay; to the Auction-
eer; or to Messrs. POOLE and HUGHES, Solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's
Inn, London, at whose chambers the original lease may be inspected.

A copy will also lie for inspection at the office of Mr. CRISTAL, Ramsay,
Isle of Man.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR
MINING PURPOSES.

MESSRS. CHURTON AND ELPHICK have received
instructions TO SELL, BY AUCTION, towards the end of the present
month, at the MAES-Y-SAFN MINE, near MOLD, a large quantity of MA-
CHINERY, comprising LARGE PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS; also
WINDING ENGINES, with gear attached, and a large quantity of PUMP-
WORK of various sizes, RAILS, and PLANT of all kinds.

Apply to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK, at Chester and at Whitechurch,
Salop.

Dated Chester, February 3, 1871.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FREEHOLD ESTATE AT WINCHAM, CHESHIRE.

Containing valuable beds of ROCK SALT and BRINE SPRINGS.

TO BE SHORTLY SOLD, BY AUCTION, A FREEHOLD
FARM, in a ring fence, situate in the Township of WINCHAM, in the
Parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, CHESHIRE, and fronting the high roads
from Northwich to Warrington and Knutsford, comprising a FARM HOUSE,
YARD, OUTBUILDINGS, and several FIELDS or CLOSURES OF ARABLE, MEAD-
OW, and PASTURE LAND, the whole containing about SEVENTY-FIVE
ACRES, and at present occupied by Mr. CHARLES GARFITT.

The farm is distant about two miles from the market town of Northwich, and
ten from Warrington, and is bounded by the estate of Lee Forcher Townshend,
Esq., and by the high roads above mentioned.

The estate lies immediately adjacent to both canal and railway, and valuable
beds of rock salt and brine springs will be found under it, thereby rendering it
a most desirable investment for salt proprietors.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS HUSKINSON, Esq., Estate Agent,
Epperton, Notts; or to—
Messrs. FREETH AND RAWSON, Solicitors, Nottingham.

EAST CARN BREA MINE, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, A 40 IN. PUMPING ENGINE
AND SPARE MATERIALS, now in and upon this Mine and WHEAL
UNION, the property of the East Carn Brea Adventure, consisting of—
1 40 IN. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with BARREL
40 fms. 13 in. pumps. main rods to form the angle of under-
derlie.
14 in. pole, pole case, stuffing box and gland, H-piece, &c.
20 fms. 15 and 13 in. pumps.
28 fms. 11 in. pumps.
1 14 in. plunger pole (new), with stuff-
ing box, &c.
1 14 in. ditto (very good), ditto
1 14 in. stinking windbore, doorpiece
and door.
2 pair caps.
Balance bob, &c., complete.
Several pairs of rod plates, rod pins, &c.
Travelling wheels and connection to
the whole of the plant is drawn to surface, and may be viewed, with the
machinery, on application to Mr. GEORGE LIGHTLY, Redruth; Capt. JOHN
RODDA, Great South Toulas, and Capt. PRYOR, on the Mite, which is situated
within a quarter of a mile of a railway station.

The Engine and Materials will be sold in One Lot, and Tenders are to be
sent to Mr. WILLIAM A. BUCKLEY, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, on or before
the 10th February, 1871.

At PENNANT MINE, near ST. ASAPH, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in order to close the
works, a very valuable 30 in. single-acting condensing PUMPING EN-
GINE, upon the Cornish principle, with equal beam, working 8 ft. stroke, with
first length of main rod attached to the beam, all in first-class working con-
dition; made by the Rhydymwyn Foundry Company.
Tubular BOILER, with single tube, 30 ft. long by 6 ft. diameter, with all the
necessary fittings and sundry feet of steam piping, all in good working con-
dition.
CAPSTAN and SHEARS, with iron pulleys, and capstan chain.
N.B.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK,
Auction Mart, Chester.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME LANDS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE THE MINERALS
on Lot No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of the Township of BURGESS,
County of LANARK, CANADA, being one of the best of the Canadian Phos-
phate Lands.
The first thousand tons can be laid down at Montreal at 25s. sterling per ton.
The asphalt will contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Terms
£2000 sterling, or a contract will be taken for the delivery of phosphate in
Montreal. Apply to—
ARTHUR J. MATHESON or JAMES H. BELL, Perth, Canada.

Perth, Canada, January 10, 1871.

CORNISH ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 50 IN. CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 10 feet stroke, in first-class
condition, with BOILER, 11 tons.
ONE 40 IN. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke, equal beam, with BOILER,
10 tons, equal to new.
ONE 30 IN. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 feet stroke, with BOILER, 8½ tons.
ONE 30 IN. ROTARY ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with BOILER, 11 tons.
ONE 20 IN. ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, 7½ tons.
ONE 11 tons BOILER and FITTINGS.
ONE BALANCE BOB, suitable for a 50 or 60 in. engine.
Apply to—
MICHELL AND JENKIN, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH.

FOR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold
purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing.
NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous
terms for cash or deferred payments, if desired.

SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, of the best makers, to
be sold cheap, all in excellent condition, some quite equal to new.
Apply to—
BARBOWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, OXON.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO
ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves
on the Anglesey branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and
also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.
Also SUPPLY best LAYCOCK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE
BRICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-on-
Tyne.

Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in
standard candles, 32½ candles.

For prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,
ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS' PATENT STEAM ORE
STAMPER will shortly be READY FOR SALE.

Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry,
Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

TO IRONMASTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR
PIG-IRON

ADAPTABLE FOR BESSEMER STEEL, &c.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, A MINE OF MAGNETIC
IRON ORE, yielding from 60 to 65 per cent. of superior cast-iron in the
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of producing very considerable quantities of ore. It is four kilometres distant
from the coast. Freight to South Wales and North-Eastern ports would be
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MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,
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THE SEAMS OF COAL AND IRON ORE under an area of
60 acres. A line of railway connected with the Great Western runs
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ports. It has also a good stream of water running through for about a mile,
and is consequently well adapted for the carrying on of Tin or Iron Works.
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VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE A very
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80, 70, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled
and fattened, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold
on very reasonable terms.

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LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.

Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AGENTS, AND ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON, of REDRUTH,
CORNWALL, having PURCHASED the WHOLE of the PLANT of the
CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES, beg to call the attention of all parties
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MATERIALS of any description, to the unprecedentedly favourable opportunity
thus afforded for supplying their wants on the most favourable terms.
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IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

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60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.

WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and
CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS.

PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
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TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

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MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
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CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23½, OLD BROAD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,
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Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY
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Particulars in "Monthly Register," free by post.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

ONE 80 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with or without
BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps
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ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

THREE CORNISH BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.

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A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron
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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS,
Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,
ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, and BOILERS.

24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.

8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.

H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of
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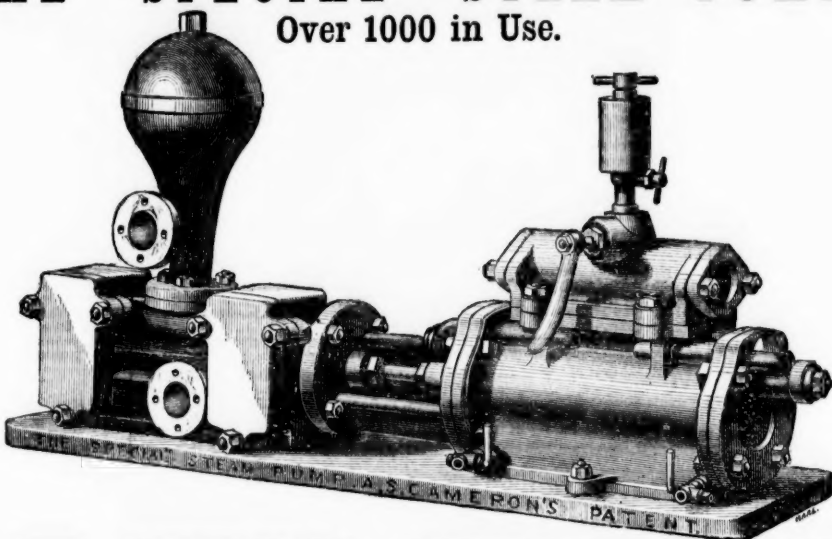
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SOLE MAKERS OF
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.
Over 1000 in Use.

IN USE AT

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- And numerous others.



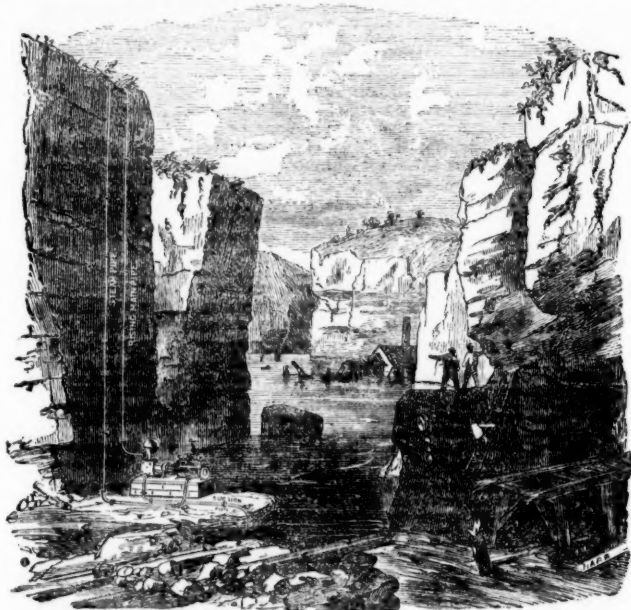
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- Can be placed any distance away from a Boiler.
- Occupies little space.
- Simple, Durable, Economical.

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Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.
FORTY THOUS ND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT Mr. McMURRAY'S PAPER MILL, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP.
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.

The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Bangor and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.

The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steam-pipe from any boiler situated several hundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this system



of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

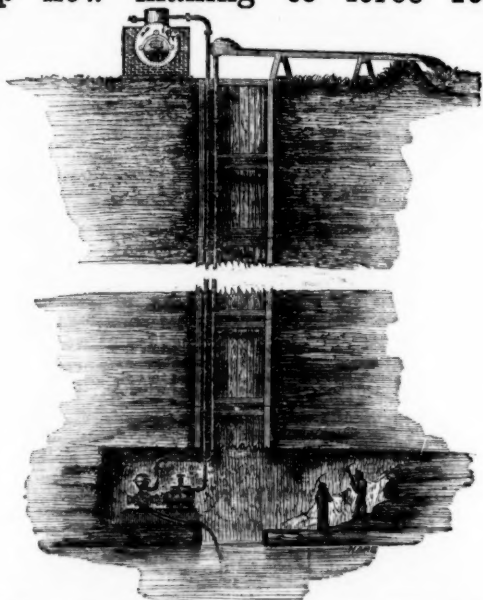
The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES.
One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pump-rods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. I is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready access to all working parts.

PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinderinches	2½	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinderinches	1½	1½	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Strokeinches	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	—	—	—	—
Gallons per hour	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE.....	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£40 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.
Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

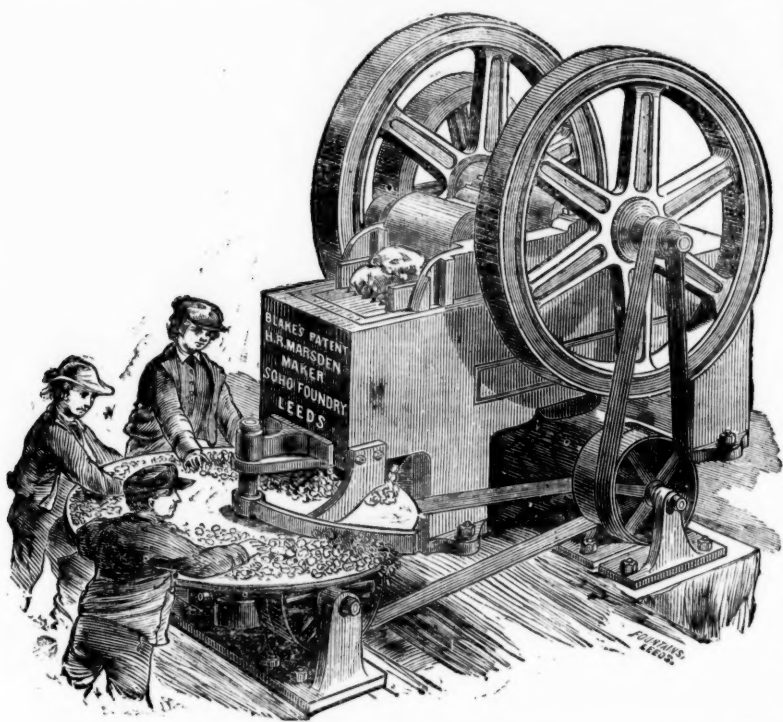
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OR ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,**

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Mexico, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials.



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Angor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Moreton reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Eccon Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

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WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

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Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

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EDWARD AARON,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Westou, near Runcorn

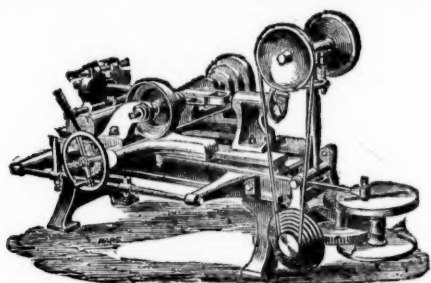
Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction. We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with it in seven hours.

For illustrated catalogue, circulars, and testimonials, apply to—

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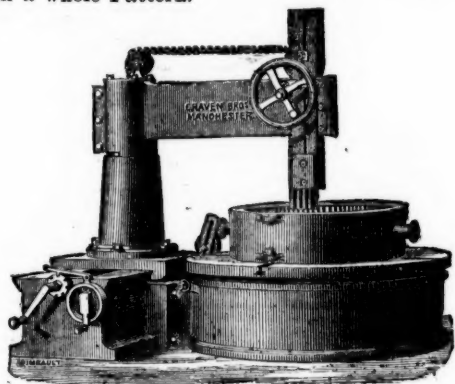
**Patent Duplex Cotter-Hole and
Key-Bed DRILLING MACHINE.**

The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only requisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double set of Head Stocks, to drill both ends of a connecting rod at the same time.

**Improved WHEEL-MOULDING
MACHINE.**

This Machine will Mould the Teeth of Bevel, Spur, and Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch, with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter, not depending upon a wood model, which sometimes alters in shape; Wheels of any pitch and form of teeth can be moulded without the use of a whole expensive pattern; and wheels to work into each other can be made mathematically correct in form, at the small cost of segment patterns.

The Machine is made in various sizes to mould wheels of any diameter.

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MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE TOOLS,
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ALLOWED TO ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND OTHERS FOR INTRODUCING

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It is quite as good and durable a lubricant as the best, and is little more than half the price of the common kinds. While there is no more serviceable or economical Oil for Engines and Machinery, it is the best known lubricant of the axles of Railway Trucks and Carriages, and it may be applied in the ordinary grease boxes, at a saving of one-half over grease. Particulars forwarded on application.

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"We are glad to say that it suits us admirably, and it gives us better results, at less expense, than other oils."

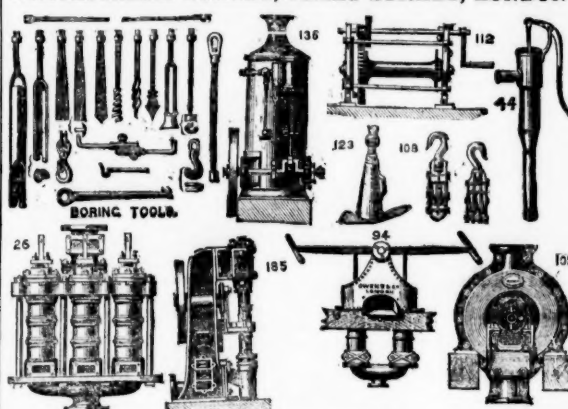
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JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,

Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,

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PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.

66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO

FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought

their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.

It is applicable to all practical heights of fall, giving much greater power

from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or

back-water.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is

variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied

effectively.

This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which references will be given.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

(Snow Hill Station),

BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWYTH.

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IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	75 0 0	22 25 ds.
50	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0	32½ 35 ds.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	3 3 ds.
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	4 4½ ds.
32	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0	17 15 ds.
20	Edgar Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0	9½ 9 ds.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0	4 7 ds.
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	par.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10 0 0	—
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	20 25 ds.
2½	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0	8½ 7½ ds.
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3 10 0	2½ 2 ds.
1	Norbudda Coal and Iron	0 7 0	par.
25	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	1½ 1 ds.
35	Ditto ditto	65 0 0	1½ 1 ds.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	5½ 5 ds.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0	5 ds.
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	20 18 ds.
15	Ditto New	15 0 0	5½ 5½ ds.
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	21 19 ds.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	55 0 0	17 16 ds.
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co.	100 0 0	40 42½ ds.
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0	8 9 ds.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0	—
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0	—
100	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0	par. 1 pm.
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	10 8 ds.
75	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	10 8 ds.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1869
6000	Boscawell, t. c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Apr. 1870
200	Botallack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	225	220 280	585 5 0.	5 0 0.	Nov. 1870
20000	Brookwood, c. Devon	2 10 0	—	—	2 11 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1871
4000	Brookwood, c. Devon	1 16 0	—	—	0 15 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
5000	Brynmawr, c. Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0.	0 2 0.	May 1870
6000	Cashwell, t. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 14 6.	0 2 0.	Dec. 1870
916	Cargill, s-l, Newlyn	16 5 7	—	—	16 15 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1869
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	—	—	5 5 6.	0 12 0.	Jan. 1871
867	Cwm Erfin, t. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	32 13 0.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1871
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	387 10 0.	3 0 0.	July 1869
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham*	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0.	0 2 10.	July 1868
109	Devon Gt. Consols, t. Tavistock†	10 0 0	105	95 105	112 0 0.	0 9 0.	Nov. 1870
656	Ding Dong, t. Gwylfa	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0.	0 15 0.	Aug. 1870
1432	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne*	32 4 6	130	127½ 130	251 2 6.	3 0 0.	Dec. 1870
12800	Drake Wells, t. Calstock†	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3.	0 1 0.	July 1870
6144	East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	—	—	14 11 6.	0 2 0.	July 1867
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	188 10 0.	2 0 0.	Sept. 1870
6400	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	11	10½ 11	11 13 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
1906	East Wheel Lovell, t. Wendron.	3 9 0	—	—	14 16 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow.	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0.	0 2 0.	Aug. 1870
3950	Gawdon, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0.	0 3 0.	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	17	17½ 18½	13 9 0.	0 8 0.	Dec. 1870
3000	Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5908	Great Wheel Vor, t. c. Helston†	40 0 0	—	—	12 10 0.	0 3 0.	June 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t. c.	4 19 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1870
1000	Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	43	41 43	54 0 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1870
1000	Holmbeck and Kelly Bray, c.	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1869
10000	Kilnall, c. t. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 7 0.	June 1870
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0.	2 0 0.	Aug. 1869
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire*	18 15 0	—	—	529 0 0.	2 0 0.	Jan. 1871
3000	Maes-y-Safn, t. Flint*	20 0 0	—	—	4 0 0.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	—	—	6 14 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
1800	Minera Mining Co., t. Wrexham*	35 0 0	—	—	292 3 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t.	7 0 0	—	—	0 4 6.	0 3 0.	July 1870
400	New Pembroke, t. c. Par Station.	5 0 0	—	—	1 15 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1870
2000	North Liskeard, c. Illogan†	10 12 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1870
5810	North Wheel Crofty, c. Illogan†	3 11 3	—	—	0 4 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
256	Pendennis United, t. c. Camb.	86 0 0	60	55 60	15 0 0.	0 5 0.	Nov. 1870
5000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	1 13 6.	0 4 0.	Oct. 1870
500	Phoenix, t. c. Llaninhorne	50 0 0	—	—	466 10 0.	7 0 0.	May 1870
2000	Poldice, t. c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1870
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock†	0 12 6	—	—	10 6 0.	0 1 0.	Oct. 1869
1200	Providence, t. t. t. Llanelltyd†	1 6 7	—	—	160 12 6.	1 0 0.	Dec. 1870
15000	Queen, c. t. c. Calstock*	10 10 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
4869	Rosewell Hill & Ransom, c.	4 0 0	—	—	0 13 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
512	South Cardigan, c. St. Cleer†	1 5 0	260	265 260	659 10 0.	4 0 0.	Jan. 1871
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1870
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan†	24 10 10	—	—	3 0 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illog.	18 18 9	29	29 30	374 13 6.	1 0 0.	Mar. 1868
242	Spearn Moor, t. St. Just	36 17 9	15	19 21	14 15 0.	0 1 0.	Oct. 1870
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives	10 15 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
871	St. Just, t. t. t. Amalgamated, t.	6 0 0	13	12 13	0 14 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
12000	Tankerville, t. Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
6000	Tinctor, c. t. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	50	48 49	37 8 6.	1 10 0.	Nov. 1870
2000	Trumpet Cons., t. Helston†	11 10 0	22	21 22	12 7 0.	0 15 0.	Dec. 1870
12000	Van, t. Llanidloes*	4 5 0	56	53 55	3 10 0.	0 15 0.	Dec. 1870
3000	W. Chiverton, t. t. Perranabuloe†	10 0 0	49	47 49	47 7 6.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
512	West Wheel Frances, t. Illogan†	106 15 0	32	305 110	5 10 0.	1 0 0.	Jan. 1871
400	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne†	47 0 0	115	105 110	669 0 0.	2 10 0.	Dec. 1870
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan†	10 15 0	56	53 55	632 10 0.	0 9 0.	June 1870
512	Wheal Jane, t. c. Kea	10 15 0	56	53 55	33 10 0.	1 10 0.	Nov. 1870
4295	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	94	9 94	5 13 0.	0 7 0.	Nov. 1870
1024	Wheal Kitty, t. t. t. Llanelltyd†	3 10 6	10	9 10	13 7 6.	—	—
896	Wheal Margaret, t. t. t. Llanelltyd†	13 17 6	8	—	78 15 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. t. t. Llanelltyd†	8 0 0	13	13 15	71 7 6.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, t. t. t. Llanelltyd†	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0.	0 5 0.	Aug. 1869
90	Wheal wies, t. St. Just†	70 0 0	—	—	474 13 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
11000	Wheal Russell, t. c. t. t. Llanelltyd†	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	60 0 0	27	24 26	254 15 0.	0 2 0.	Feb. 1869
17000	Wicklow, c. t. t. Wicklow	3 10 0	8	8 8½	50 2 6.	0 2 6.	Sept. 1870

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamillos, t. Spain†	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 0.	0 2 6.	Oct. 1870
130000	Almaden & Tiroto Consolidated, s†	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Aug. 1868
20000	Antislava, s. Austr†	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Aug. 1868
15000	Capo Copper Mining†	7 0 0	—	14	—	15 16	5 17 6.	0 10 0.	May 1870
30000	Central American Association†	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	0 6 0.	0 10 0.	July 1869
21000	Colorado Terrible, s. t. Colorado†	5 0 0	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3	0 2 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1870
10000	Copiapu Mining Co., Chile†	16 10 0	—	3	—	2 3	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North of the Rey†	0 14 0	—	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3 0.	0 4 0.	Mar. 1870
70000	English and Australian, cf.	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	1 19 0.	0 9 0.	Feb. 1869
20000	Fortuna, t. Spain†	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 10 0.	2 0 0.	Oct. 1870
10000	Gonnese, t. Sardinia†	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Aug. 1868
65000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austr†	1 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0	0 10 0.	0 6 0.	Oct. 1868
15000	Maraca, t. Spain†	4 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0	12 13 0.	0 6 0.	Oct. 1868
50000	Panuelillo, s. Chile†	4 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
10000	Pontgibaud, s. t. France†	90 0 0	—	17	16 17	—	7 1 8.	1 15 6.	Nov. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, g. Clunes†	1 0 0	—	1	1 1 1/2	—	1 6 0.	0 1 6.	Jan. 1870
130000	Scottish Australian Min. Co. t.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	6 per cent.	—	Apr. 1870
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	—	25	23 25	—	81 10 0.	4 5 0.	Dec. 1867
15000	Swetland Creek, g. California†	4 0 0	—	4	3 1/2	4	0 8 0.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1870
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.]	25000	128.	6d.	pd.]	—	0 9 7.	0	7 July 1868